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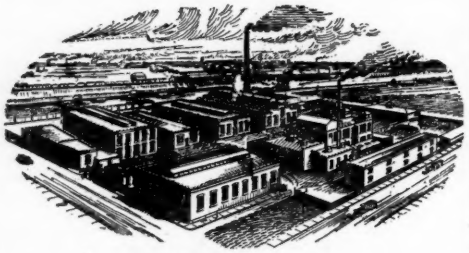

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New Uses for Chemicals

A leading chemical company is offering calcium chloride in drums for use on tennis courts as a combined dust-layer and weed-killer. It was used at one time on public highways, but has been replaced by oils. These oils would not be suitable, however, for tennis courts, there being no affinity between coal-tar and tennis shoes.

New uses are continually being developed for chemicals and by-products, and it is well worth while for manufacturers to encourage research work in this direction. In a recent article Ellwood Hendrick suggested further experiments in sprinkling the streets with chlorine, as a disinfectant. He drew attention to the fact that since the water supply of New York City has been chlorinated not a single case of typhoid fever has been traced to that source.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Erwin Baumann, of Konigsberg, Prussia, treated more than 400 patients in hospital there with aniline dyes to kill germs and arrest growths. He declares they are superior to any antiseptics in use in surgery. He first used methylene blue. Subsequently he found that methyl violet gave better results. The surface of the wound was painted with a four per cent solution of the dye. In some cases it was made into a paste, with glycerin. In inaccessible passages and for irrigating the bladder to destroy bacteria, a syringe was used. The consumption of dyestuffs for medical use would probably never assume serious commercial importance, but the discovery that they have other uses than for dyeing fabrics suggests the possibility of finding markets for the by-products that now go to waste, and for the coal-tar crudes and intermediates that are sometimes manufactured in surplus quantities while making a specialty.

The Webb Law Corporations

High hopes that the Webb Law would prove to be the swift, keen sword that would sever the Gordian knot of our export problems are falling rapidly, despite the considerable number of corporations that have been organized under its seemingly generous provisions. In the chemical industry the alkali manufacturers—or most of them—have banded together for export trade; but it is not a secret that the similar corporation proposed among the large chemical manufacturers who were prominently identified with the Chemical Alliance meets with numerous objections stoutly maintained.

Quite aside from the natural and not blameworthy trade rivalry that always exists between competing manufacturers, and which prevents that free inter-change of information and close co-operative effort so necessary in an association of this kind, there are other grave objections. In the first place, a Webb Law corporation does not by any means automatically solve the problem of foreign credits. Credit is the most serious question that our manufacturers have had to answer, and the reconciliation of the terms to which foreign buyers are accustomed and which other nations have in the past and will again in the future extend, with the security, the exchange and the prompt availability of cash upon which American manufacturers have built up their business is not by any means accomplished by pooling export interests.

Moreover, from the point of view of foreign customers the Webb Law leaves much to be desired. German propaganda, especially in Latin America, has been quick to grasp upon the discriminatory nature of the Webb Law in legalizing for export trade what we stringently forbid in domestic business, and even our friendly trade rivals will in the press of competition use this argument. It is quite useless for us to answer that similar export organizations are in effect in most of the great industrial nations: that kind of argument is seldom convincing to a prejudiced buyer. A more serious flaw in the Webb Law corporation is that foreign buyers want to buy complete lines from single sources. This has been the *raison d'etre* of the commission houses. It has enabled them to hold business in foreign fields in spite of the buyers' natural desire to deal direct with manufacturers. The services they have rendered in selling and shipping everything from a cargo of rosin to a gross of toothpicks have been worth the extra commissions that they have collected both from buyer and seller. Webb Law corporations are combinations of competitors handling the same lines of goods and in certain fields such as textiles, machinery, foodstuffs, and steel, they will be efficient; but in the chemical fields, where not only are there several well defined larger groups of products; but an infinite number of smaller classes and sub-classes, down to individual specialties, all different, all sold in a highly specialized market, all possessing individual commercial eccentricities, there are indeed serious objections to be made to the Webb Law corporation.

Watch your stamp purchases during June. Business concerns which customarily purchase stamps and stamped envelopes in large lots should bear in mind that the rate on first-class matter drops from three cents to two cents an ounce on July 1, and postal cards to one cent each. While it will be possible to dispose of extra three-cent stamps held after that date by using them on parcel post shipments, three-cent stamped envelopes and two-cent postal cards will represent a loss, unless the Post Office Department makes provision for their redemption.

Casting Out the Germans

The sweeping edict of the International Chemical Alliance, formed by leading chemists of the allied nations in convention at Paris, that the new society proposes to make science a servant to the progress of humanity has the ring of true democracy, and means freedom, from the shackles of militarism. It marks the separating of the ways between German science which lent its aid to the Central Powers during the war, and the broader, more modern science concerned in the welfare of mankind. The declaration that the German scientists will necessarily be for ever excluded from this new international federation of allied chemists will encourage British, French and American educators, students, research workers and industrial chemists to renewed efforts to excel.

How little credit the German chemists deserve, and how pretentious their claims, was pointed out by Professor Townes R. Leigh in a series of articles published in DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS in April and May, 1918, under the title "Germany's Stolen Chemistry," Prof. Leigh said:

"When we look over a catalogue of the chemical elements we are at once impressed with the very small number of useful ones discovered and first examined by Germans. Not a component of the air he breathes was discovered by a German. Oxygen is credited to Priestley, an Englishman, who late in life settled in Pennsylvania; nitrogen, first recognized by Rutherford, a professor in Edinburgh University; carbon dioxide, isolated by Black, a Scottish chemist and physicist; helium, krypton, xenon and neon, discovered and first studied by British subjects, Lockyer, Ramsay, Crookes and Rayleigh.

"Not an element in water was discovered by any German. Hydrogen was discovered by Cavendish, the noted English chemist; and oxygen, its other component, by Priestley, as we have already stated.

"Not an element in the salt with which we savor our food was discovered by any German. Its chlorine is a gift of that productive investigator, Scheele, a Swede; its sodium, from the versatile Davy of London. The indictment which has been brought against German chemists concerning the elements in air, water, and salt may be extended to cover the elements found in seventy-five thousand other substances, including nearly all of the synthetic compounds used in the world's trade, to which we now wish to turn our attention."

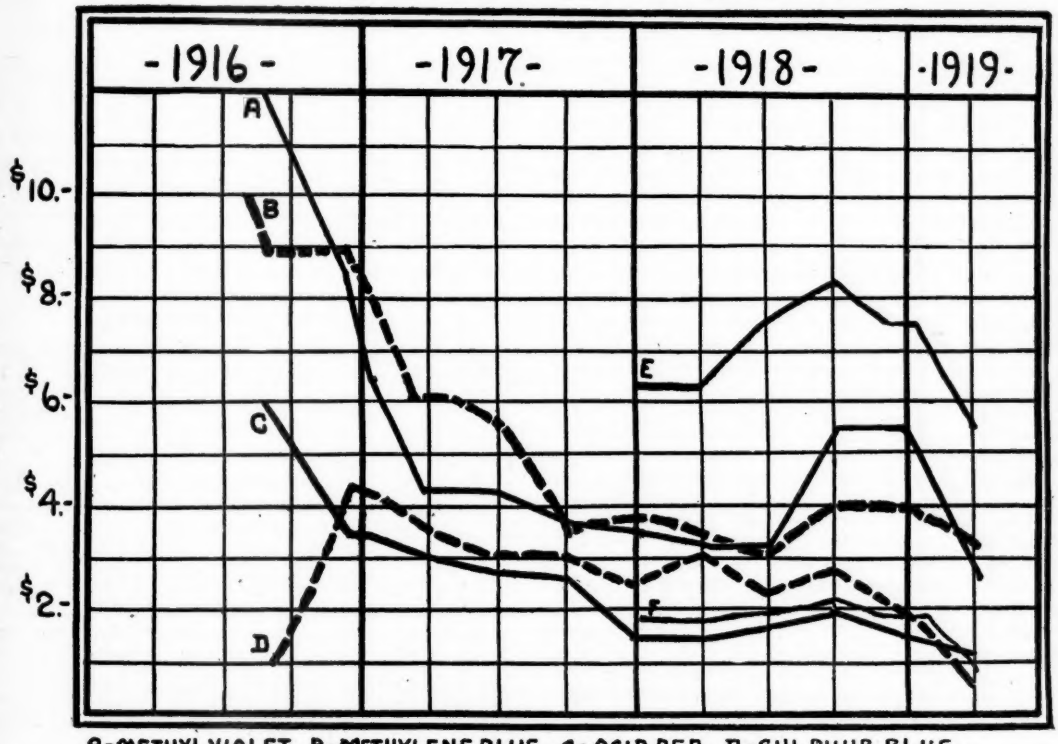
The United States having taken over the patents on dyes and pharmaceutical products, which were filed in this country by German manufacturers, there is every chance of the allied chemists outstripping the Teutons in the race for industrial supremacy, for the chemists and manufacturers in America have accomplished results in four years that required fifty years for Germany to work out. The German scientists said it would be impossible, but the impossible has been realized.

Price Changes in American Dyes

Development of the Industry Called for Vast Expenditures and Quotations were Necessarily High During the War

UNTIL 1914 there had been no complete dye industry in America, primarily, because the consumers themselves had offered no inducements to American manufacturers. Many consumers of aniline dyes in this country supported the foreign manufacturer in his fight to establish a low rate of duty, believing that a low rate of duty would enable them to secure a cheaper and more abundant supply of colors from Europe than if the industry was placed in the hands of the American manufacturer to develop. The mistake was very apparent when hostilities broke out in August, 1914. Hitherto eighty per cent of the colors consumed in the United States were imported from Europe, for the most part from Germany. The other twenty per cent had been furnished by American manufacturers but was of foreign origin, as the intermediates from which they were made were mostly imported from Germany. When the supply of colors and raw materials was cut off by Germany to a great extent, because of the fact, that her railroads were being utilized by the Government in the transportation of troops and war supplies, the critical situation was realized.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICES OF IMPORTANT COLORS



A-METHYL VIOLET, B-METHYLENE BLUE, C-ACID RED, D-SULPHUR BLUE, E-WOOL GREEN, F-INDIGO.

Prices Begin to Go Up

The sudden demand for intermediates, could not be met, and the eight months supply for foreign dyes on hand in August, lasted only a short time, and in order to relieve the situation, vessels were chartered by American firms, and sent over to bring supplies of dyestuffs. The situation necessitated an increase in the price of colors. In January 1915, practically all the stocks of imported colors had been consumed,—and the demand was so pressing at this time that prices at once climbed to figures that seemed almost prohibitive, owing to lack of raw materials.

In March 1915, shipments ceased completely, due to the English blockade and right at this period the real development of the dye industry in this country began. Throughout the entire year 1915, American manufacturers did their uttermost to secure raw materials with which to manufacture the colors, and fortunately those who had endeavored to establish the industry some years before, were in a position to grasp the situation at once, and with the opening of 1916, conditions were somewhat relieved.

Prices during this year continued to climb, owing to the heavy expenditures necessary in order to manufacture on a scale to meet the demand. However, it is safe to state that while prices were high compared with pre-war days, they were not out of proportion, when one stops to consider the situation from all angles.

Tremendous strides were made in the production of raw materials by the plants that were already established, and with the output of the factories that had sprung up since the beginning of the war the situation began to clear, so that in the latter part of 1916, the need of dyes was being met satisfactorily, with the production of staple colors well in hand. By the end of 1916 the industry had made good progress in developing varieties of dyes as well as quantities and prices started downward. With the opening of 1917, methyl violet had dropped to a figure close to $6.50 a pound, whereas, five months before the consumer was paying almost twice as much for this dye. Methylene blue and acid red likewise fell to lower levels and quotations were heard at $6 and $3.50 respectively. Such was not the case with sulphur blue, however, which soared from $1 in August, 1916, to $4.20 in January of the following year. Without doubt this advance was due to the fact that the demand for this particular color was strong at this period.

Then came a lull in the demand and prices fell to lower levels, so that with the opening of June, 1917, methylene blue was selling at $4.75 a pound, with methyl violet and acid red at lower levels than had been recorded for three years. Sulphur blue failed to hold at former levels, and was quoted by the majority of holders at $3 per pound. From May until the close of the year, the price tendency on practically all colors was downward.

1916	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Acid Red	6.00	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Methylene Blue	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	6.00
Methyl Violet	12.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	6.50
Sulphur Blue	1.00	1.25	4.25	4.30	4.30

Making 150 Colors in 1917

It is interesting to note that from 16 dyes in 1915, the output had steadily increased until the number recorded in 1917 totalled 150. Instead of five factories as in 1914, there were close to 120 engaged in the manufacture of intermediates and aniline dyes.

With the opening of 1918, many manufacturers of colors were complaining of the lull in the market, but the Government's necessities created a strong demand for many of the raw materials, and the consumers' call for colors, especially textile interests working on Government contracts, quickly altered the situation so that in May, 1918, many of the leading producers of colors were confronted with tremendous demands. Sulphur blue began to tighten up in price. July found the price of wool green quoted at $8.25 a pound. Indigo failed to increase to any appreciable extent. Methylene blue and methyl violet were quoted at $3.35, a slightly lower level. The demand for colors at this time was exceptionally strong, and the supply of intermediates was somewhat limited.

From May until the end of the year the price tendency was upwards on the majority of dyes, especially those that were most affected by the Government taking over raw materials in order to meet the needs of warfare. Methylene blue and methyl violet closed the year at high levels, at $4 and $5.50 respectively. The demand for sulphur blue failed to stimulate the price, and the quotation was lower than at any time since 1916. The price tendency of wool green and indigo was downward.

Trend of Prices Today

A new period has come since the war and there is a strong effort on the part of the industry to adjust itself to normal conditions and to prepare to meet foreign competition. The restrictions on raw materials are now eliminated and prices have been gradually falling since the beginning of the year, and the tendency is downward at this time. Pre-war prices cannot be expected for some time to come, if ever again.

While quantity was the big item in the pressing days of the war, this demand has given way to quality. Many large companies have established research laboratories, and at the same time are training men for work that may be demanded in the future. As a result, the quality of American dyes is continually improving and it is safe to state that there are very few dyes in this country, that fall short of the former German standards.

1919	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April
Acid Red	1.50	1.50	1.15	1.15
Methylene Blue	4.00	3.60	3.25	3.25
Methyl Violet	5.50	3.20	2.65	2.65
Sulphur Blue	1.85	.55	.55	.55
Wool Green	7.50	7.50	7.50	5.50
Indigo	1.90	1.15	.75	.75

VALUE OF DYE EXPORTS

The value of dyes and dyestuffs exported in nine months ending with March, 1919, was $14,066,634, compared with $268,296 for the same period in 1914, according to the statistician of the National City Bank of New York. The value of chemicals exported was $115,344,998 in 1919, and $19,791,302 in 1914.

The value of manufactures exported since the signing of the Armistice is running at the rate of more than $3,000,000,000 a year as against an annual average of about $1,000,000,000 a year prior to the war. To four great non-manufacturing areas, formerly accustomed to draw their manufactures chiefly from Europe, —Asia, Africa, Oceania and Latin-America—our exports in the nine months ending with March 1919, aggregated $1,233,000,000 as against $398,000,000 in the nine months ending with March 1914. And when it is remembered that manufactures formed approximately 80% of the merchandise passing from United States to these four great areas, it will be seen that the tremendous growth in exports to them occurs chiefly in manufactures.

PRICE CHANGES IN 1917 AND 1918

1917	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Acid Red	3.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	3.25	2.70	2.70	1.75	1.50
Methylene Blue	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.75	5.50	4.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Methyl Violet	6.50	6.50	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	3.75	3.75	3.50	3.50
Sulphur Blue	4.20	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
1918												
Acid Red	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.65	1.65	1.65	1.65	2.00	2.00	2.00
Methylene Blue	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.35	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.30	3.60	4.00	4.00	4.00
Methyl Violet	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.35	3.25	3.25	3.35	3.40	3.40	5.50	5.50	5.50
Sulphur Blue	2.50	2.50	2.75	3.15	2.50	2.40	2.40	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.75	1.85
Wool Green	—	—	6.40	7.00	7.35	7.60	8.25	8.25	8.25	7.00	7.50	7.50
Indigo	—	—	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90

Bolivia's Trade with United States

Imports of Medicinal Preparations Increasing in Spite of Stringent Tariff Regulations

BOLIVIA is one of the four South American countries that retain the valuation tariff system. The law prescribes a general duty of 30 per cent ad valorem, eight special ad valorem rates, a few specific rates, and admits a long list of articles duty free. Aside from the duties proper, there are numerous surtaxes, local taxes, and customs charges, and also many private charges, especially at the port of landing, notwithstanding the free-storage privilege granted by the Peruvian customs for one month and by the Chilean customs for one year. Among the national surtaxes and charges are the surtax of 15 per cent of the ordinary duties, the tax of 2 per cent ad valorem on most articles included in the free list of the tariff, warehouse charges at 30 centavos per 100 kilos, customs handling at 15 centavos per 100 kilos, the so-called construction tax of 30 centavos per 100 kilos, and the statistical tax of one-tenth of 1 per cent ad valorem on imports, exports, and goods in transit. There are also the private charges for lighterage and handling at Mollendo or Antofagasta, the charge of 10.50 bolivianos made by customs brokers for the documents required, and the customs bond costing 1.50 bolivianos, in addition to the commission of 1 per cent of the value of the goods. And there are local taxes imposed by the different municipalities on goods entered for consumption at La Paz, 20 centavos per 46 kilos, and at Oruro 50 centavos per 100 kilos.

Method of Appraising

Articles not specified in the valuation tariff are appraised according to their wholesale prices. To ascertain this the value in the consular invoice is increased 20 per cent to compensate for freight and other expenses from the country of origin, provided that these charges are not included in the consular invoice. If no invoice is presented, or if the value shown in it does not appear to be accurate, the dutiable value is ascertained by deducting 30 per cent from the wholesale market price. If the invoice is obviously below the real value of the merchandise, the Government has the right to take possession of the merchandise on its own account at the declared value, paying this amount at once and selling the goods at public auction.

For specific duties the Bolivian customs officials distinguish between articles dutiable on gross weight; on weight including all containers and packing except the outer crate, case, or tin-plate container, with their cloth coverings; weight including immediate container and net weight. Whenever the valuation tariff does not expressly indicate some other basis, the duty is to be levied according to the net weight. Articles which are dutiable according to gross weight and which come in the same packages with other goods have their weight increased 30 per cent when imported in a packing case and 6 per cent when imported in a crate.

Goods imported into Bolivia are subject to two preliminary requirements, namely, the consular invoice, made out in the country of origin, and certain formalities at the port of landing, before reaching Bolivia. At the Bolivian customhouse a third set of requirements must be complied with, corresponding to the usual custom house procedure at the seaports of coastal countries.

Invoice Rules

The first requirement for importation is to obtain at the port of shipment the consular invoice, which must be presented in quintuplicate and sextuplicate (in Spanish) on forms sold by the Bolivian consul. The invoices must be accompanied by the original manufacturers' or sellers' invoices, and must bear a sworn statement by the shipper, affirming the contents and values declared to be true. If there is no consular officer of Bolivia at the port of shipment the goods may be sent without this requirement and the consular fees are then payable at the Bolivian customs office to which the merchandise is destined; or an invoice may be obtained from the Bolivian consul at the first transit port, or from the consul stationed at the nearest city or port in the country of origin of the shipments. The minimum charge for consular fees in the United States is $1.20 if the value of the shipment is less than $80.00. When the value is greater than $80.00 the fee collected by the Bolivian consul is 2 per cent of the value of the invoice. If a shipment is effected from a city or port in which a Bolivian consul resides and no consular invoice is taken out, a fine of double the amount of the fees due is collected, the valuation and fees in such case being assessed by the customs authorities.

The consular invoice is required to be presented with the request for the clearance of the goods, and in order to facilitate the dispatch it is advisable to obtain an extra certified copy, in which case the original is sent by the shipper for the presentation to the consular or customs agents at the coast port and the certified copy to the consignees at destination. It is most important to obtain the consular invoice, as the lack of it gives rise to considerable delay and trouble. In connection with consular invoice requirements the following information must be given: Custom house destination, consignor, port of destination, dates for shipment, steamer, captain of steamer, consignee with address, purchaser abroad with address, marks, numbers, amount and kind of packages, classification of merchandise, net and gross weight in kilos, partial and total value of material.

Mollendo and Arica require six invoices and the other ports require only five. In order to effect the clearance of goods through the Bolivian customshouse it is necessary to employ the services of a bonded customs broker, no other person being allowed to effect clearance. The clearances are effected on papers called entries, which are sold by the customhouses or at the national treasury. These entries may be enumerated as regular entries, copy for the interested parties, copy for the statistics, and entries without value.

Parcel Post Regulations

No merchandise or packages whatever are admitted by mail except through parcel post service. Parcel post packages are dispatched by customs officers at the principal exchange offices, duties being paid on

their respective valuations without the formalities incident to making entries, unless the duties amount to over 200 bolivianos, in which case they are submitted to the same formalities of clearance as any ordinary shipments. The surtaxes of 15 per cent of the regular duties on articles subject to duty, and of 2 per cent ad valorem on articles on the free list are applied to parcel post as well as regular shipments. If parcels are not withdrawn within 10 days after their arrival a storage tax of 50 centavos on each package is charged per month or fraction thereof. This tax is paid in stamps, which are affixed to the clearance papers.

The dispatching of parcel-post packages is effected on "papel de actas" in triplicate. Two of these papers must have affixed to them the equivalent of the entry paper (60 centavos) and the stamp tax (50 centavos), or a total 1.10 bolivianos each, in stamps. Parcel post packages are subjected to the payment of consular fees in the same manner as prescribed for ordinary shipments; that is, shipments the value of which does exceed 200 bolivianos, must pay 3 bolivianos as consular fees, and if the value is over 200 bolivianos, 2 per cent is collected on the value. The presentation of the original invoice is required for effecting the clearance. Goods arriving by parcel post, the value of which is less than 10 bolivianos, are not subjected to consular-fee charges. Samples of non commercial value are also exempted from the payment of consular fees.

Aside from exhibits intended for national expositions, the only articles admitted under bond are motion-picture films and samples for commercial travelers. To cancel the bond, in the case of samples, it is necessary to obtain a certificate from the Bolivian customs agent of Antofagasta, Mollendo, or any other near-by ports or from a Bolivian consul in the country to which they are re-exported.

Foreign traveling salesmen are required to pay taxes in all the cities of Bolivia, the rates varying in different places.

Bolivia has a consulate general in New York city and San Francisco, Cal.; and Vice-consulates in the following cities: Norfolk, Va.; Mobile, Ala.; Newport News, Va.; Cincinnati, Ohio. The consuls are located at Philadelphia, Pa.; Kansas City, Kansas; New Orleans, La.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Seattle, Wash.

The great bulk of the imports to Bolivia come by the way of Antofagasta, Chile, and Mollendo, Peru. However, the following ports are qualified for the reception of merchandise: Arica, Chile; Para, Brazil; and Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Drug and Chemical Imports

Bolivia's imports of sulphuric acid, dyes and dyestuffs, medicinals and pharmaceuticals, roots, herbs, and barks from the United States are shown in the following table:

	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918
Sulphuric Acid	$119	$—	$296	$278	$266
Dyes and Dyestuffs	72	—	1,732	984	—
Med. & Phar. Prep.	23,792	8,301	15,640	13,208	24,816
Roots, Herbs, Barks,	—	167	34	233	48

For the fiscal year 1917-1918 Bolivia's imports of caustic soda from the United States were valued at $2,373. The value of soda ash for the corresponding year, exported from the United States to Bolivia totalled $282.

Owing to lack of sea ports Bolivia has not accomplished a great deal in developing her industries, although, raw material is plentiful, water-power available and labor cheap. The chief industry is mining. Various minerals are found in different parts of the country, and a great deal of gold, silver, copper, tin, zinc, wolfram and nickel is mined each year.

The field of agriculture is at present limited to the production of coca, coffee, cacao, sugar cane, tobacco, and rice. The cattle-raising industry, although very young at this time has tremendous possibilities. While the average value of rubber exported annually from Bolivia is close to $4,000,000, this could be greatly increased if the facilities for exploitation were greater.

LIFE HISTORY OF GENERAL CHEMICAL CO.

The General Chemical Company, in conjunction with The Barrett Co., made the first attempt in this country to manufacture aniline oil and salts, the intermediates necessary in dye making, and met the destructive competition of the Germans who reduced the price below the cost of production in order to kill the American company. Then came the war and the General Chemical Company's enterprise was rewarded and the industry established.

Again the General Chemical Company proved its patriotism by offering to the Government its process for obtaining nitrogen from the air by the ammonia method. The offer was accepted and a plant built at Sheffield, Ala.

These interesting facts are incorporated in a volume of 100 pages entitled "The General Chemical Company After Twenty Years," which has just been issued by the company as a review of its growth; a description of its products, how made and where used; the source of its raw materials; its various departments which have developed with the expansion of the industry; and its plants, factories, staff organization, and housing problems. The statement that its plants are found from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in leading cities, and in Canada; that it owns mines in many sections of the United States and Canada; that it makes its own chemical pottery; and that the company has a foundry, a fleet of tank steamers, and tank cars for transporting its products, serves to give a general idea of the scope of the chemical business under modern conditions.

The book was published under the direction of the staff who issue the company's "Bulletin." The special articles were contributed by the chemical experts and heads of departments, and the final sheets edited by high officials of the company. The care with which the work was done is shown in the logical arrangement of the chapters, the excellent quality of the paper used, good taste in the selection of type, and the completeness of the illustrations. The work is dedicated to Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman of the Board of Directors.

ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMMITTEE

The Advisory Committee on drugs, chemicals and dyestuffs of the American Chamber of Commerce in London held its first meeting on May 1. The Committee is composed of Irving A. Keene, The Keene Co.; C. J. Fisk, Parke, Davis & Co.; C. W. Barnes, Armour & Co.; J. Knights Trench, Brotherton Ratcliffe Co.; W. Mann, Mann & Cook; M. J. Pugh, London Chemical Works; F. G. Gill, Monsanto Chemical Works; H. W. Mills, The Fabra Co.; J. E. Ellis, John Ellis & Co.; G. H. Gerson, American Commerce Co.; G. Chiles, Thos. Morson & Co.

Irving Keene was chosen chairman for the year. This Committee will take up vigorously matters appertaining to the Anglo-American interests of the chemical industry.

Trade Notes and Personals

Among the many articles now being produced in South Africa for the first time or in larger quantities are acetate of lead, carbonate of soda, manganese dioxide, calcium carbide, carbonic-acid gas, litharge, white lead, Epsom salts, magnesite preparations, corks, ink varnish and greases.

An address by F. A. Arnold, manager of the Foreign Trade Department of Frank Seaman, Inc., which was delivered at the National Foreign Trade Convention in Chicago, has been issued in pamphlet form by "El Comercio." It is entitled "Survey and Method of Advertising for Foreign Trade."

The National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., announces the production of a new dye, known as sulphur green T, and said to be the brightest sulphur green now available. It has been subjected to exhaustive tests, and found to be fast to light, to cross dyeing and to stoving, which qualities will make it of especial interest to the woolen industry.

The first building that will be put up in the enlarged University of Buffalo will be a chemical research laboratory. This will in time be able to take care of the extensive research work that is required by this section of the country. The pharmacy department of the college will also be enlarged. The development of the University will cost from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000.

Late reports from the Victory Loan campaign in Buffalo show that the drug and associate trades played a prominent part in the drive. These were among the quotas,—Drugs, wholesale and patent medicines, O. E. Foster chairman, $250,000; retail drug stores, which were in the same division, with physicians, surgeons and hospitals, Dr. E. P. Lothrop, chairman, $577,500; chemicals and chemical products, J. F. Schoellkopf, Jr., chairman, $1,486,700.

Incorporation papers of the Textile Banking Company, Inc., have been filed in Albany. The new corporation will have a fully paid-up capital and surplus of $2,500,000. It has the banking support of the Guaranty Trust Company and Liberty National Bank. The Textile Banking Company will perform the functions of banker for mills in the textile industry, which functions have been performed for many years by firms known as factors or commission houses.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York has begun the publication of "Commerce Monthly," which the announcement says is "to serve as a medium through which the experience and investigations that have proved useful to this bank in the fields of industry, commerce and finance may be shared with its friends." The magazine contains a market letter, a review of the money market, and special articles on trade and legislation affecting business men.

The Cement Export Company, Inc., of New York, is made up of eleven cement firms: Lawrence Portland Cement Co., New York; Allentown Portland Cement Co., Allentown, Pa.; Giant Portland Cement Co., Philadelphia; Nazareth Cement Co., Nazareth, Pa.; Phoenix Portland Cement Co., Philadelphia; Glens Falls Portland Cement Co., Glens Falls; Coplay Cement Co., Coplay, Pa.; Hercules Cement Corporation, Philadelphia; Philadelphia Cement Corporation, Philadelphia; Helderborg Cement Co., Albany, N. Y.; Dexter Portland Cement Co., Nazareth, Pa.

PAN AMERICAN CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE RELATIONS

Tuesday's Session Devoted to Export and Import Situation—Speakers Include Ambassadors, Ministers, and United States Officials—Transportation and Language Study Important Factors

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 3—The first session of the Pan American Commercial Conference opened on Monday afternoon in the Hall of the Americas, of the Pan American Building, with an address of welcome by Vice President Marshall. Mr. Phillips, assistant secretary of state presided with the assistance of John Barrett, director general of the Pan American Union. Addresses were made by Senor Don Beltran Mathieu, Ambassador of Chile; Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia, who has the remarkable record of having represented his country longer in Washington than any other diplomat; and F. H. Gillett, speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among the speakers who addressed the Conference, in addition to those named in the inaugural session, were William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; Edward N. Hurley, Chairman, United States Shipping Board; Senor Dr. Don Francisco Tudela y Varela, Ambassador of Peru; Henry P. Fletcher, United States Ambassador to Mexico; Frank A. Vanderlip, President, National City Bank of New York; Senor Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Minister of Cuba; Charles M. Schwab, President, Bethlehem Steel Corporation; Dr. L. S. Rowe, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Dr. Jose Santiago Rodriguez, special commercial commissioner of Venezuela; Wilbur J. Carr, director of consulates; Julius G. Lay, trade adviser of the State Department; Dr. Burwell S. Cutler, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

Morning and evening sessions were held daily, beginning Tuesday morning, the subjects discussed covering trading methods, shipping, financing, engineering aids to commerce, parcel post trade regulations, commercial intelligence, vocational training and language study.

In his address Vice President Marshall warned the South American delegates against forces which already are at work in an effort to cause an estrangement between the United States and the countries of Central and South America. The Vice President cited reports that the United States had purchased large holdings of Brazilian stock from French holders for the purpose of obtaining a potential controlling force in Brazil. These reports, the Vice President labelled as malicious and without foundation and designed merely to cause dissension between the countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. Marshall also spoke of the misunderstanding existing between North and South American countries over the operation of the Monroe Doctrine as it affects business intercourse. The Monroe Doctrine, he said, should not mean arbitrary protection by this country, but brotherly co-operation between the countries of the Western Hemisphere in the working out of plans for commercial expansion.

Assistant Secretary of State Phillips read a message to the delegates from President Wilson in which the President expressed the hope that the conference would be successful in its efforts to stimulate the volume of trade passing between the countries of North and South America.

Senor Don Ignacio Calderon, Minister of Bolivia, spoke of the great part the United States played in the war. He said in part:

"The United States is now in a position to provide the necessary capital for the construction of railroads and the development of the industries and resources of the Southern nations, and, besides helping their progress, acquire economically the same preponderating position that its policy of right and justice has given to it throughout the world. The investment of American capital would foster our common interests and contribute more than any other thing to the increase of commerce and of our friendly relations."

Speaker Gillett spoke on the conditions in Mexico as inimical to commercial relations with that country. "But," he said, "I think our business interests and our patriotic instincts, like yours, wish established there conditions which would restore to Mexico the prosperity she has lost and give to foreign commerce the security to which it is entitled. Such a consummation would be of advantage to us all but its great blessings would go to Mexico."

NEW COMPANIES FOR EXPORT TRADE

Corporations formed expressly for export business under the Webb law are required to file a statement with the Federal Trade Commission giving the location of offices, places of business, names of officers, stockholders and members and a certified copy of articles. Several companies handling products allied to the drug and chemical industry have already taken advantage of the opportunity, including the Phosphate Export Association, 99 John street, New York; American Tanning Materials Corporation, 900 Market street, Wilmington, Del.; American Magnesia Export Association, 721 Bulletin Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; United States Alkali Export Association, 171 Madison avenue, New York.

Other companies which have filed statements with the Federal Trade Commission are the Douglas Fir Exploitation and Export Co., 260 California street, San Francisco, Cal.; Copper Export Association, Inc., 60 Broadway, New York; Textile Alliance Export Association, 45 East 17th street, New York; American Paper Exports, Inc., 30 Broad street, New York; Consolidated Steel Corporation, 165 Broadway, New York; American Pitch Pine Export Company, 7 West 10th street, Wilmington, Del.; Walnut Export Sales Co., Inc., 115 Broadway, New York; Export Clothes Pin Association of America, Inc., 90 Broadway, New York; American Export Lumber Corporation, Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Redwood Export Corporation, 260 California street, San Francisco, Cal.; U. S. Office Equipment Export Association, Cincinnati, O.; American Webbing Manufacturers' Export Association, New York; B. Herzberg, 1119 Fillmore street, San Francisco, Cal.

REORGANIZING BRITISH-AMERICAN CO.

British American Chemical Company, Inc., will be reorganized under the corporate name of the British American Chemical Corporation of New Jersey. It is understood that B. J. Greenhut, E. R. Wollner and Newman Erb are to be directors of the reorganized Company.

The new company will acquire the Ridgefield Park, N. J., plant and other assets. The capital of the new company will be $2,000,000 of $10 par value shares, of which $250,000 will be 8% preferred stock to be retired through a sinking fund, and $1,750,000 par value of common stock. It is understood $750,000 will be sold and the proceeds paid into the treasury of the company.

New Incorporations

Cooper Corporation, Manhattan, capital $75,000. Drugs and chemicals. L. and H. Cooper, S. D. Hoffman, 501 West 172nd St.

Seerite Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $25,000. T. L. Croteau, P. B. Drew, C. L. Rimlinger, local Wilmington, Del., incorporators acting for a trust company.

The Nux-Peptone Company, South Whitley, Indiana, capital $10,000. To manufacture drugs and chemicals. M. C. Eberhard, E. L. Eberhard, W. V. Casner.

Minit Cleaner Mfg. Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital $75,000. To make soap, cleaners and containers. E. Cory, J. S. Crexmer, D. N. McNaughton, Buffalo.

Nazma Mfg. Co., Manhattan, capital $15,000. Drugs and medicines. M. E. Buckley, S. W. Patterson, F. A. Woodley, 42 West 9th Street, New York.

Austinol Chemical Co., Bronx, N. Y., capital $25,000. N. E., B. J., and E. N. Austin, 1135 Intervale Avenue, Bronx.

Delphi Products, Inc., Manhattan, capital $50,000. Chemicals, perfumery and druggists' sundries. M. B. Cohn, A. Stoffer, H. A. Cone, 51 Chambers Street, Sew York.

Herculean Products Co., Dover, Del., capital $600,000. To manufacture druggists supplies. A. W. Britton, Samuel D. Howard, Robert K. Thistle, Wilmington, Del.

Venesan, Inc., Manhattan, capital $20,000. Drugs and chemicals. J. M. Gottesman, H. H. Canter, M. L. Leplin. 230 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Seneca Pharmacy, Inc., Hornell, N. Y., capital $10,000. F. D. and N. E. Whiting, M. F. Flannery, Hornell.

Uzum Products Co., Manhattan, capital $50,000. Soaps, cleaners and paints. M. Brandt, E. Freirich, S. I. Hariman, 528 West 111th Street, New York.

Charles Shalit, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., capital $5,000. H. Rosen, F. Levy, F. Schoenemann, 2371 Cornelius Street, Brooklyn.

Sunbeam Chemical Co., Dover, Del., capital $3,500,000. Dyes, soaps, chemicals. J. Kentner Elliott, Chicago, Ill.; L. B. Phillips, M. E. Scanlon, Dover.

Capital Increases—Ellicott Drug Co., Buffalo, from $75,000 to $300,000.

Ultro Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, shares from 1,000, no par value, to 650 preferred, $100 each, and 1,000 common, no par value. Active capital from $5,000 to $70,000.

Tennessee Copper and Chemical Corporation, Manhattan, shares of common stock no par value, from 400,000 to 800,000. Active capital $1,000,000.

Drugs valued at about $700 worth or more was the sole loot taken in a safe-cracking job of extraordinary skill and boldness, performed sometime Saturday night or Sunday morning in the street floor shop of the Carter, Carter & Meigs Company agency in the Brewer Building, at State St. and Atlantic av., Boston, Mass. The burglary was not discovered until late Sunday afternoon, May 25. None of the entrances to the store showed signs of forcing by the burglars, so the police have adopted the "inside job" theory. They think an agent of the yeggs hid in the place before closing time at 6 p. m. Saturday and admitted his partners.

Eugene Waugh, president of the Waugh Chemical Corporation, No. 2 Rector street, New York, died at New Rochelle, last week, following an operation for stomach trouble. He was born in Jersey City in 1857. Mr. Waugh was with the General Chemical Company for fifteen years.

The United States Pharmacopœial convention has been called to meet at Washington, D. C., on the second Tuesday in May, 1920, by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, president of the convention. The date marks the first century of the U. S. Pharmacopœia.

E. T. Oliver was sentenced to two months in jail and fined $200, by a jury in the U. S. District Court at Bluefields, West Virginia, for selling paragoric for other than medicinal purposes.

The annual convention of the National Fertilizer Association will be held at the Hotel Griswold, New London, Conn., on June 23.

Business Brevities

The opium in warehouse on May 1, 1919, amounted to 46,458 pounds.

Fire in the plant of the Monroe Drug Company, Quincy, Ill., on May 22 caused a loss estimated at $40,000.

The merger of British Dyes, Ltd., with Levenstein, Ltd., has finally been arranged under the title of British Dyestuffs Corporation. The capital is $30,000,000. There will be two Government representatives on the Board of Directors.

The National Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc., of New York, has made application for licenses to use 87 dye patents under the "Trading-with-the-Enemy Act." Eleven applications were filed by the Semet-Solvay Co., Solvay, N. Y.

The Treasury Department has notified collectors that samples of biologic products should be sent to the Hygienic Laboratory and not referred to Food and Drug inspectors. The notice defines a virus, serum and toxin, under the U. S. Public Health Service regulations.

The Government will turn back Grand Central Palace, New York, to the Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange on Sept. 30. The building will be used as a permanent show place for manufactured products, and the expositions previously held there.

Eastern capitalists have recently been at Delta, Utah, negotiating for a site on which to build a plant to produce salt, soda, chlorine and by-products. It was stated that the enterprise would furnish employment for between 50 and 100 men. The salt deposits in the Lower Sevier section near Delta are reported to run as high as 98 per cent pure.

A meeting of the American Chemical Society will be held at Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street, on Friday evening, June 6, when papers will be read by Walter A. Jacobs, Michael Heidelberger, Wade H. Brown and Louise Pearce on "Studies in Chemotherapy;" by A. E. Sherndal on "Technology of Organic Arsenicals;" and by Hugo Schaefer on the "Production of Cinchona Alkaloids."

According to the recent report of the special narcotic committee, appointed by former Secretary McAdoo to investigate the narcotic traffic in the United States, there are more than 1,000,000 narcotic addicts in this country and that more than $61,000,000 is spent annually by narcotic users. It further states that ninety per cent of the narcotics consumed in this country are used for other than medicinal purposes.

The Utah Sulphur corporation, operating at Morrissey, Beaver county, Utah, plans the immediate construction of furnaces to cost about $180,000, for the subliming of sulphur, according to a recent announcement by Michael P. Morrissey, president and general manager. Mr. Morrissey said the improvements were fully financed. It was the intention to rush the work, which could be completed, it was thought, in four months. The new furnaces are to have capacity of 600 tons a day of the sulphur ore and will produce from 150 to 200 tons of sublimed sulphur every 24 hours. The plant will be so constructed as to permit of the manufacture of carbon disulphide.

CHICAGO CHEMICAL EXPOSITION PLANS

No Other Conventions to be Held There During Week of Sept. 22—Managers Move Exposition Offices from New York to Chicago—Programme of Events

Charles F. Roth and Fred W. Payne, managers of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, have moved their headquarters from New York to Chicago where the fifth exhibition of chemicals and chemical equipment will be held during the week of September 22. The managers convinced the Chicago authorities that the Chemical Exposition would need all the hotel room available, and no other conventions will be held in Chicago during the week that the chemists and chemical manufacturers are in session.

Of the conventions to be held in connection with the Exposition the programme includes the general meetings of the American Electrochemical Society, the American Institute of Mining Engineers and the American Ceramic Society, and the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry is planning to meet with the Exposition in several technical sessions. The Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society will have headquarters at the Exposition where it is likely a meeting will be held. The Mining Institute is arranging a pyrometry symposium which will consider methods of pyrometry, industrial pyrometry, and pyrometry and its relation to science. This is the only part of the programme to which any objection has been made. Webster's Dictionary defines "pyrometer" as an instrument for measuring the expansion of solid bodies by heat. Since the announcement of the symposium, it is said that weighty members of the New York Chemists' Club and the New York Section of the American Chemical Society are anxiously watching for the weather forecast for the week of Sept 22. A pyrometry symposium could not be successful without extreme heat and they don't propose to pose for pyrometric tests of the expansion of solid bodies, even for the sake of science.

The Exposition will be held in the Coliseum and First Regiment Armory which is on the next parallel street and is separated from the Coliseum by an alleyway only. Many new companies will exhibit this year.

The Advisory Committee of the Exposition consists of Charles H. Herty, chairman, editor "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry;" Raymond F. Bacon, director of the Mellon Institute; L. H. Baekeland, member of the Naval Consulting Board; W. D. Bancroft, president of the American Electrochemical Society; Henry B. Faber, of the Industrial Filtration Corporation; Ellwood Hendrick, president of The Chemists' Club; Bernhard C. Hesse, chemist, General Chemical Company; A. D. Little, president of Arthur D. Little, Inc.; William H. Nichols, president of the American Chemical Society; R. P. Perry, vice-president, The Barrett Company; H. C. Parmelee, editor "Chemical & Metallurgical Engineering;" G. W. Thompson, president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; T. B. Wagner, vice-president U. S. Food Products Corporation; M. C. Whitaker, president, U. S. Industrial Chemical Co., and Charles F. Roth and Fred W. Payne.

There is also added a special Chicago committee consisting of L. V. Redman, W. D. Richardson, A. V. H. Mory, Carl S. Minor, F. W. Willard, and William Hoskins. The managers as in the past are Charles F. Roth and Fred W. Payne, and the general office it at 417 South Dearborn street, Chicago.

The Drug and Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Pharmaceuticals Page 22. Essential Oils, Page 23; Crude Drugs, Page 24.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR BOTANICALS

Few Changes in Prices of Pharmaceutical Products—Carbolic Acid Stronger on Export Demand—Camphor Firm—Quicksilver Strong at Recent Advance—Some Essential Oils Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Acid Carbolic, ½c lb.
Aconite Root, 5c lb.
Asafetida, Powd., $1 lb.
Balsam Tolu, 5c lb.
Buchu, 15c lb.
Fish Berries, 10c lb.
Ginger, Japan, 1c lb.
Hops, 3c lb.
Juniper Berries, 3c lb.
Lobelia Herb, 2c lb.
Oil Cloves, 20c lb.
Podophyllin, 25c lb.
Snake Root, Can., strp., 10c lb.
Sunflower Seed, Dom., 1c lb.
South American, ½c lb.
Wormseed, Dom., 8c lb.

Declined

Acid Pyrogallic, 50c lb.
Acid Tartaric, 1½c lb.
Asafetida, Whole, 50c lb.
Bamboo Brier, 3c lb.
Camphor, Amer., ref., 5c lb.
Castor Oil, 1c lb.
Cantharides, Russ., 25c lb.
Dragon's Blood Reeds, 25c lb.
Oil Bergamot, 15c lb.
Oil Cassia, 15c lb.
Oil Caraway, 75c lb.
Oil Lemon, 5c lb.
Princes' Pine, 10c lb.
Valerian Rt., Belgian, 5c lb.
Vanillin, 5c oz.

Trend of The Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Calomel	$1.59	$1.59	$1.51	$1.91
Camphor. Jap., ref.	2.50	2.50	2.35	1.12
Chloroform	.30	.30	.33	.64
Glycerin, C. P.	.21	.21	.18	.65
Opium, gum	9.50	9.50	15.00	*25.00
Quinine Sulphate	.80	.80	.80	.75
Oil Cloves	2.15	1.90	1.85	3.20
Oil Peppermint	9.50	9.50	9.25	3.60
Wild Cherry Bark	.17	.17	.17	.12
Ergot, Russ.	3.25	*3.25	3.00	.90
Buchu, short	2.00	1.85	1.80	1.37
Asafetida	4.75	5.25	5.00	2.00
Ipecac	2.50	2.25	2.25	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D.	1.60	1.60	*1.75	.47
Cloves. Zan.	.34	.34	.19	.47

*Nominal

A holiday dullness pervaded the drug market over the week end with few price movements. Resumption of business at the beginning of this week was on a rapidly expanding scale with reports from most quarters, indicating that buyers are in the market for supplies in larger quantities. The absorption of spot goods, particularly among the botanicals, continues to move stocks in the direction of consumers in good bulk. Export business is improving, the demand for several products especially strengthening the market on the spot.

Pharmaceutical Products

Price changes among the manufactured items over the holiday have been exceptionally small in number. Citric acid continues weak. Carbolic is stronger on export demand. Opium is soft. Camphor is firm. Quicksilver holds strongly at last week's advanced price. Glycerin is unchanged but firm.

Acid Carbolic—Heavy buying, principally for export, has stiffened this product and prices are higher. It is reported that most of the recent business passed at a nine cent figure for drums. Pharmaceutical manufacturers are quoting up to 10c a pound for bulk goods with material in smaller containers unchanged at 12c for 50 pound tins, 16c for five pound bottles and 18c for one pound bottles.

Acid Citric—The weak condition of the market continues with imports heavy. Second hands are offering at 95c and under. Makers still quote 98c@98½c per pound for their material. The season of heavy consumption is about here and in some quarters it is expected that a brisk demand will pull the product out of the slump. On the other hand, it is predicted that so heavy are the importations here and accumulations in Sicily that there will be a continued falling off until a 75c figure is reached.

Acid Pyrogallic—Manufacturers have cut the price of pyrogallol on cheaper cost of production. Current quotations are $2.00@$2.05 for the crystals and $2.30 @$2.35 a pound for the resublimed.

Acid Tartaric—The importation of considerable tartaric acid has eased the market for this item. Plentiful stocks are available at 85c a pound. American makers are quoting 86½c.

Camphor—Although American refiners have cut their price five cents to $2.55 a pound, the market is strong with quotations firmly maintained. For Japanese refined $2.50 for slabs is quoted. For tablets, from $2.60@$2.75 a pound is the figure according to holder and size. Reports are circulating that the supplies at the source are small and future shipments will be curtailed somewhat. Buying on a large scale is said to be very limited at this time.

Castor Oil—Leading crushers have reduced the prices of castor oil and now quote 21c@22c for water white. For number three oil the price is now 19½c a pound. Heavy stocks of seed are responsible for the decline.

Opium—About 325 cases of Turkish gum arrived in New York last week. The market is still soft with very little buying interest. From $9.00@$10.00 a pound for eleven per cent gum is the range. For the granular $14.50@$15.00 and for the powdered $12.00@$12.50 are the prices here. The regular demand for opium derivatives from the trade is reported to be strong.

Quinine—Second hands are selling imported sulphate at 83c@85c an ounce while for American made stuff 90c@93c is asked. Manufacturers are still quoting 80c an ounce for the sulphate in 100 ounce tins.

Vanillin—This product is easier on a falling off in demand at 65c per ounce.

Essential Oils

Several important reductions were announced among the essential oils. Bergamot oil is lower as are caraway and cassia. Lemon is soft on good importations. Oil of cloves has advanced again on the new strong position of the spice.

Oil Bergamot—The oil is lower on good supplies and light demand. For natural oil $5.65@5.75 a pound is current.

Oil Caraway—Plentiful supplies of the seed are responsible for the price of the oil declining. At $6.75 @$7.00 a pound, the rectified is about 75c lower.

Oil Cassia—Oil of cassia is lower at $2.00 in original tins. Up to $2.10 is heard for less quantities. For the lead free $2.15@$2.25 is the price while the redistilled U. S. P. is quoted at $2.55@$2.65 a pound.

Oil Cloves—Another advance has been announced in the price of clove oil. In cans $2.10@$2.25 a pound is now the price while for material in bottles $2.20@$2.35 is quoted. The price of the spice is firm at the new

high levels and is responsible for the advancing cost of the oil.

Oil Lemon—Continued good arrivals hold the price of this oil soft. The market is slightly easier with a routine demand at $1.10@$1.20 a pound for U. S. P. stuff.

Crude Drugs

A renewed and expanded inquiry for botanicals marked the trading at the beginning of this week. Business from consumers is good but the shipments from the country are not by any means large and a scarcity of several important products has developed.

Asafetida—Whole asafetida is lower on a few new lots which have come in. The price is now $4.50@$4.75 a pound. Only one holder of powdered is known and the price asked is $6.50 a pound without any evident desire to sell.

Balsam Tolu—The firm condition of this item continues with limited stocks. The price is slightly higher at $1.40@$1.50 a pound.

Buchu—The price of the short leaves has been moved to $2.00 by most holders and to $2.15 by one. As the quantity of leaves available is still small and centered in strong hands, the $2.00 figure is being maintained firmly.

Cantharides—Russian cantharides are lower on better supplies at $2.75 for whole. For powdered $3.00 @3.25 is quoted.

Cloves—The spice maintains its strong position of last week. For Zanzibar cloves 32½c@35c a pound is the figure, according to seller. For Amboynas 42c @44c without change, is quoted.

Dragon's Blood—Better supplies of the reeds both in New York and Philadelphia is responsible for holders marking down their prices to $2.50 a pound. For small lots up to $2.75 is heard.

Fish Berries—All available supplies have been absorbed and no offerings have been reported in this market. The price is now nominally 85c a pound.

Hops—Both Western and New York hops are higher owing to a heavy export demand. For new Pacific Coast goods, 1918 crop, 43c@48c a pound is current while New York material is selling at 42c@44c.

Juniper Berries—There is a scarcity of the berries and the price is higher at 12c@13c a pound without offer.

Lobelia—This item is stronger on the smallness of stocks at 14c@15c a pound.

Podophyllin—Stocks of the resin are extremely scarce and the price here has been marked up to $6.25 a pound.

Snakeroot—Stripped Canada snake root is five to ten cents higher because of the depleted condition of supplies here. Holders are asking 50c@55c a pound for their goods.

Wormseed—American wormseed has advanced sharply over the week end on the realization that the quantity of goods here is small and held strongly. From a twelve cent figure of a week ago, the price has jumped up to an inside level of 20c. For lesser lots 22c a pound is reported. For the Levant seed 68c@70c is current.

A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania legislature to regulate the manufacture and sale, and prevent the adulteration and misbranding of disinfectants, deodorants, antiseptics and germicides, and to regulate the labeling of such disinfectants and their standardization.

MARCH EXPORTS OF SOAP

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 3—Mexico is one of our most important markets for soap, being second only to Belgium during the month of March according to the following table of exports, prepared by the Department of Commerce. Total exports of soap during the month were $474,474 of toilet or fancy soap, divided among 67 countries; and 15,406,520 pounds of other soap, valued at $1,460,075, and shipped to 68 countries. The principal shipments follow:

Countries	Toilet and Fancy Soaps Dollars	Toilet and Fancy Soaps Pounds	All other Soap Dollars
Belgium	4,868	5,536,082	446,278
Denmark	3,812	183,270	18,028
Greece	7,410	117,439	9,876
Iceland & Faroe Isl.	1,015	25,250	3,007
Norway	5,921	1,652,007	172,143
Serbia, Montenegro, etc.	4,302	129,980	13,125
England	138,479	866,646	74,723
Canada	14,463	109,861	11,541
Guatemala	3,590	22,671	2,737
Honduras	617	79,065	7,211
Nicaragua	380	119,650	10,940
Panama	3,821	86,638	8,342
Mexico	18,422	3,113,149	333,443
Cuba	28,512	962,529	98,188
Haiti	395	505,601	59,320
Dominican Republic	8,842	1,021,005	111,826
Argentina	23,540	198,303	7,613

COLGATE & CO. WIN PRICE-FIXING SUIT

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 3—The Supreme Court of the United States has entered a unanimous decree in the action of the Federal Trade Commission against Colgate & Co., sustaining the soap company, declaring that in refusing to sell its product to certain objectionable distributers it had done nothing contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law, and dismissing the Federal Trade Commission's complaint.

The action was tried in the Federal District Court at Richmond, Va., the district where the indictment was brought, and Judge Waddell sustained the Colgate contention that a seller has a right to choose his customers, but prior to the announcement of the decision the parties at issue had already agreed that an appeal should be taken so as to obtain a final adjudication as speedily as possible.

The United States Geological Survey has completed tests of lignite mined near Ione, Cal., and has reported that the best deposits yield sixty-two gallons of oil per ton, and at least eighteen pounds of ammonium sulphate. This lignite is remarkably "fat," containing thirty-one per cent of volatile matter and sixteen per cent of fixed carbon.

The Census Bureau in a report just issued on cotton and cottonseed products, placed the productions of linters from Aug. 1, 1918 to April 30, 1919, at 876,990 bales. Cottonseed received at the mills up to April 30 was 4,218,618 tons; quantity crushed 4,083,837 tons; amount held at the mills on April 30 was 175,219 tons.

A bill has been introduced in Congress for the adoption of a national trade mark to distinguish merchandise manufactured or produced in the United States and used in foreign trade. Representative Mott has introduced a measure to protect owners of trade marks, labels and similar property.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Acids, Page 23; Heavy Chemicals, Page 25.

BUYING CHEMICALS IN SMALL LOTS

Inquiries from Consumers are in Good Volume, but Purchases are Limited—Few Price Changes in Acids—Strong Call for Ammonium Sulphate

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced
Sodium Nitrite, 2c lb.
Declined
Sulphur Dioxide, 3c lb.

Trend of The Market

		Today	Week Last	Month Last	Year Last
Acetic Acid, Glacial	lb.	$.12	$.12	$.14	$.43
Sulphuric Acid, 66 degrees	ton	16.00	16.00	16.00	35.00
Bleaching Powder	100 lbs.	1.00	1.50	1.50	2.25
Copper Sulphate	100 lbs.	7.00	7.00	7.50	9.15
Potash, Caustic	lb.	.35	.35	.40	.82½
Saltpeter, Gran.	lb.	.15	.15	.20	.27¼
Soda Ash, 58 per cent.	100 lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.75	2.15
Caustic Soda, 76 per cent.	100 lbs.	2.70	2.70	2.75	4.75
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.28	28	.33	.44⅓

Trading in heavy chemicals has been of a conservative nature. Consumers are still disposed to limit their purchases to moderate quantities, and while inquiries have been steady, no large business has developed. Caustic soda, as well as soda ash, failed to strengthen to any appreciable extent. Stocks are held by first hands, who are not inclined to do a great deal of shading. Prices are $2.75 for the 76, basis 60, material, at works.

Few price changes have been heard on any of the acids. Wide ranges continue to be heard among factors in the trade, due to the speculative attitude that continues to keep the undertone of the market weak. High test acetic acid finds a ready market for export and domestic use. Muriatic acid has been in fair demand over the interval and the surplus is gradually passing from view. Many holders are maintaining their prices at high levels, as the general opinion is that this acid will tighten up. The situation on sulphuric has failed to improve and business is routine. Spot supplies are still large enough to keep prices down.

The alum situation is without important change, and prices are holding at former levels, with trading limited. For the domestic grade of ammonium sulphate there continues a strong consumer call, and the large buying that has been noticed for the last two or three weeks has tightened the situation, and there is not a great deal of material on the spot market.

Bleaching powder has not recovered and spot supplies are offered freely at a low figure. In directions, quotations named are very close to $1.00 per hundred pounds at works. There were no new developments in blue vitriol during the week, and the market closed fairly steady. Off grades are still quoted at extremely low figures by some holders, but it is safe to state that the majority of sales are passing at $7.00@$7.25 per hundred.

Acid, Acetic—Offerings of acetic acid continue to be made freely in the New York market, although certain factors are offering little material, due to the fact that plant necessities absorb the production. Most of the activity is centered on the glacial and higher test acids, which are moving in good quantities at this time. Closing prices for spot or nearby acetic acid were $2.75@$3.00 per hundred for the 28 per cent material; $6.00@$7.00 for the 56 per cent; $7.00@$8.00 for the 80 per cent commercial and $9 for the pure. Glacial is holding at $12.00 in most directions, and without doubt a lower figure is possible on firm business.

Acid, Muriatic—The situation on muriatic acid has improved during the interval. Good orders were reported by leading factors in the trade, and the volume of inquiries has had a strong tendency to hold prices at former levels. Leaders are very optimistic over the future and expect the entire market to strengthen. While quotations of $1.10@$1.25 are still heard for the 18 degree in carboys; $1.25@$1.50 for the 20 degree; and $1.50@$1.75 for the 22 degree, many producers are naming higher prices.

Acid, Nitric—The demand for nitric acid has failed to respond since last report. The market continues weak, because of the lack of interest displayed by consumers. Prices are virtually unchanged.

Acid, Sulphuric—Comparatively speaking, fair quantities of the 66-degree acid have changed hands in the New York market during the week, and prices for these stocks have ranged in the neighborhood of $16 @$22 a ton, in tank car lots, f. o. b. works.

Oleum on spot is quoted as low as $18 a ton for large quantities; although in some quarters higher prices have been heard for spot oleum. All grades of sulphuric acid are in fair demand, but the situation is still easy, owing to the heavy supplies that are offered freely. Wide price ranges continue to be heard on the 60 degree material, but it is safe to say that many sales are passing at a figure close to $11 f. o. b. works, in tank car lots.

Alums—All sellers of spot goods continue to quote 4¼c a pound for the ammonium lump; 4¼c@4½c a pound for the ground; 4¾c for the powdered, and 13c @15c a pound for the chrome. The consumer demand continues to be largely of a routine character, and stocks are plentiful on the open market.

Ammonium Sulphate—The demand for the domestic variety is good and prices are showing an upward tendency. Supplies are not particularly large in the spot market, which has a strong tendency to stimulate the price. The market is practically bare of foreign material at this time, which has a strong tendency to keep the market tight for the domestic variety. Closing prices were firm at $4.50@$4.90 in one hundred pound lots.

Bleaching Powder—This material has failed to show any real activity during the week, and prices named for spot or nearby stocks are at lower levels. As low as 1c a pound was heard from one direction for stocks at works, while the figures named by the majority of producers, continue to hold in the neighborhood of $1.50 per hundred f. o. b. works. Stocks are plentiful, as a lull in demand has characterized conditions of late.

Copper Sulphate—Although the regular traders are generally quoting 7c@7¼c a pound and even higher for ordinary business, it is understood that offerings from some holders continue to depress the market; and at the close it was reported that sales were record-

ed under 7c a pound. There is a strong consumer inquiry for spot materials but it cannot be learned that any large additional orders have been placed in the New York market. Apparently there is sufficient spot material available in the local market to take care of considerable more business, and the undertone at the close was not particularly strong.

Lead Acetate—Large factors in this market say that supplies available on spot are not heavy, and in view of the inquiries, holders are not inclined to do a great deal of price shading. Closing prices were steady at 14c@14½c for the white crystals; 13½c@14c for the broken cakes, and 13¾c@14½c a pound for the granulated.

Caustic Soda—The demand for caustic soda, while fairly steady, has not been exceptionally strong. The market is practically on a firm foundation, as stocks are now controlled by the producer. Supplies are still available among certain factors at a low figure. Buyers for foreign shipment are unable to locate stocks much under $2.75 f. a. s. and even this figure is difficult to find. Producers report the situation as active, and are quoting $2.75 for the 76, basis 60, material at works.

Soda Ash—The market has failed to strengthen to any great extent, and offerings are made at $1.60@$1.65. The consumer call for ash in barrels is inactive at this time, and concessions are apparent among holders. Producers are quoting $1.75 for the 58, basis 60, material at works.

BRITISH SULPHURIC ACID ASSOCIATION

The National Sulphuric Acid Association has recently been organized in England to establish the sulphuric acid industry in the United Kingdom on a permanently prosperous basis. The membership will be made up of manufacturers of sulphuric acid, whether they are engaged in the industry for their own manufacturing needs, or for sale; delegate members from affiliated associations, and honorary members.

Among the companies represented are the Lawes Chemical Manure Co., Ltd., London; F. W. Berk & Co., Ltd., London; United Alkali Co., Ltd., Liverpool; Leathers Chemical Co., Ltd., Bradford; Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., Glasgow, and other leading manufacturers.

PRODUCTION OF SODIUM FERROCYANIDE

In 1918 the sales of domestic sodium ferrocyanide in the United States amounted to 4,427 short tons, valued at $2,627,972, according to statistics compiled by R. C. Wells, of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, from reports received from six producers.

Sodium ferrocyanide, or yellow prussiate of sodium, is manufactured from material obtained in the purification of coal gas. It is employed extensively in making certain blue colors, such as Prussian blue, Chinese blue, and Paris blue, which are used in dyeing textiles and in making paints and printing inks. Before the war considerable quantities of this compound were imported from England and Germany.

The Government will turn back Grand Central Palace, New York, to the Merchants and Manufacturers Exchange on Sept. 30. The building will be used as a permanent show place for manufactured products, and the expositions previously held there.

John F. Queeney, president of the Monsanto Chemical Works, accompanied by his son Edgar Queeney, will sail from Montreal for England on Saturday.

Financial Notes

The General Chemical Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on stock of record June 18, payable July 1.

The National Aniline and Chemical Co. will pay a quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, July 1, to stockholders of record June 16.

The United Drug Co., has declared a quarterly dividend of $1.75, payable July 1 to stock transferred by June 16.

It is estimated by Wall Street statisticians that the National Sugar Refining Company earned about $2,000,000, after allowance is made for taxes, and paid approximately $700,000 in dividends in 1918. The company does not make public its financial statement, and the estimates are not very accurate, but it is believed that earnings in 1917 were more than $3,000,000.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	11	11¼	Hercules Powder	228	232
*Am. Ag. Ch.	112	112¼	Hercules, Powd., pf.	106	109
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	101	102	H'k Electro.	70	..
Am. Chicle	76	78	H'k Elec., pf.	65	80
Am. Chicle, pf.	74	77	Heyden Chem.	8	8½
*Am. Cot. Oil	60	61	*Int. Agricul.	26½	27
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	91	93	*Int. Agricul., pf.	85	86½
Am. Cyan.	20	30	*Int. Salt	51	54
Am. Cyan., pf.	60	70	K. Solvay	105	120
*Am. Druggists S.	12¾	13	*Mathieson Alk.	31	36
*Am. Linseed	66½	67	Merrimac	92	98
*Am. Linseed, pf.	95	96	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Malt	3½	4	Mutual Co.	150	..
Atlas Powder	147	152	Niag. A., pf.	90	100
Atlas Powd., pf.	90	92	Nat. A. & C.	37	38½
*Barrett Co.	134	136	N't A. & C., pf.	88½	89
*Barrett Co., pf.	116½	119	Penn. Salt	78	82
Butterworth-Jud.	25	28	Rollin Ch.	40	50
By. Prod. Co.	117	120	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Casein Co.	40	..	Semet S.	186	190
Davison Chem.	37½	38	Solv. Proc.	200	..
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65½	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Dow Chem.	..	160	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	14½	15
Dow Ch., pf.	..	103	Union Carbide	70	71½
Du Pont	285	295	*Un. Drug	121	124
Du Pont, debs., pf.	92	95	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	54½	55
Fed. Chem.	85	95	Un. Drug, 2nd pf.	122	124
Fed. Ch. pf.	95	100	*Un. Dyewood	50	61
Free Tax. nw.	43	45	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	195½	200	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	163½	164
*Gen. Chem., pf.	103	104	*Va.-Car. Chem.	79	79½
Grasselli	170	175	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	113	115
Grasselli, pf.	101	105			

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928	101	103
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924	109	110
*Am Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Corp., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932	81½	82
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923	95½	96
*Va Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924	102	103

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

SALES OF GOVERNMENT CHEMICALS

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C. June 3—Surplus supplies valued at more than $1,600,000,000 are yet to be disposed of by the director of sales of the War Department. Of supplies totaling $1,931,500,000 in value, surplus sales to date have amounted to $236,130,000. The War Department at present has contracts pending for 8,000 tons of caustic soda, 6,000,000 pounds of soda ash, 900,200 tons of ammonium sulphate, 50,000,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate, and others, not in such definite shape, for chemicals used in explosives, such as toluol, benzol and solvent naphtha.

A short circuit in the basement of the building at No. 1 Cedar street, New York, on May 28 almost completely destroyed the offices and warehouse of the Hellenic Chemical and Color Co., Inc. Repairs are being made. Temporary offices for the company are located at No. 240 Broadway.

G. S. Alexander & Co., Inc., have appointed Mr. William H. Sellards, Manager of their branch office at Baltimore, Md. Mr. Sellards has had considerable experience in the fertilizer line, having been formerly associated with Swift & Co.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

Current Spot Quotations of Coal-Tar Crudes, Intermediates and Colors Page 26.

FEW PRICE CHANGES IN DYES

Dyewoods and Dye Bases Quiet, and Coal-Tar Crudes Moving in Routine Manner—Aniline Oil Firmer—Textile Interests Buying More Freely—Foreign Demand Good

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Phenol ½c lb.

Declined

Monochlorbenzol, ½c lb. Nitrobenzol, 1c lb.
Paranitraniline, 5c lb.

Trend of The Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C.P.	gal.	$.22	$.22	$.22	$.28
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.05	.05	.05	.09½
Phenol	lb.	.09	.08½	.08	.49
Xylol, pure	gal.	.35	.35	.40	.45
Toluol, pure	gal.	.24	.24	.25	1.50
Aniline Oil	lb.	.21	.21	.23	.25
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.75	.75	1.00	5.10
Betanaphthol, distilled	lb.	.45	.45	.45	.65
Paranitraniline	lb.	.95	1.00	1.15	1.55
o-Toluidine	lb.	.40	.40	.40	1.10

Price changes during the week have been of minor importance, and trading as a whole has failed to improve to any appreciable extent since last report. Most of the dye bases and dyewoods have ruled quiet throughout the week, and the demand for spot goods as well as for future shipment has been limited. Logwood is inactive but the extracts continue to move in a routine manner. Fustic is easy in most directions. Supplies of hen egg albumen are light with the demand keen from the majority of consumers. Prices continue to hold at high levels for spot stuff. Various grades of cochineal and annatto have held weak over the interval, and stocks available are sufficient to take care of the consumers' call for some time to come. Tanning materials continue to hold an important place in the trading and a number of items are extremely hard to locate on spot.

All crudes are moving to a certain extent, but offerings are not exceptionally heavy in the spot market. Benzol continues steady and prices are firm, with a strong tendency to climb to higher levels. Spot stuff is limited and stocks in many quarters are depleted and first hands were the ruling factors throughout the week. Offerings have been somewhat firmer on naphthalene, especially for the flake, where the demand has been somewhat stronger of late. Supplies are still easy on spot and in directions low figures are available. Phenol is tight and stocks are held by first hands.

Offerings of H acid have been fairly large on spot and the market has failed to strengthen.

A firmer feeling is noted in the aniline oil market, and the price is unchanged. A better demand is reported for paratoluidine, para-nitrotoluol, and alpha-naphthylamine. The inquiry concerning ortho-toluidine was strong in most quarters. Benzoate of soda and benzoic acid have ruled quiet and prices are unchanged with supplies ample enough to take care of more business.

Textile consumers are showing more interest in the color market and from now on the interest is expected to increase. The foreign call for colors continues to improve from day to day, and inquiries from Japan, China, and South America are received in good volume. There has been a considerable demand for Swiss colors and while stocks are somewhat easier, they are by no means sufficient to fill requirements.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods.

Albumen—The foreign material is in light supply in most directions, and the prime Chinese hen egg is in limited quantity. Offerings under $1.90 are very infrequent in the open market, and in many cases the quotation named is at a higher level. No material change has beeen noted in the technical, and sales are passing at $1.15@$1.35 per pound. The domestic blood is in fair movement at this time and the price named in most quarters is 55c@60c a pound.

Cochineal—The cochineal market has not been exceptionally active during the week, with prices on all grades practically unchanged from last report. The inquiry on the different varieties has failed to strengthen the weak condition that has prevailed for some time, and prices named in most quarters are at 65c@80c a pound.

Archil—Consumers manifest keen interest in archil, The volume of inquiries coming in from day to day has stiffened the market, which is stronger now, than for some time. Spot stocks are not offered freely in the open market, and closing prices were 15¾c@17¾c a pound for the double; 15c a pound for the triple, and 18c per pound for the concentrated.

Fustic—There have been few changes in prices during the week and sellers are quoting from 12c@15c a pound for the 51 degree liquid; 22c@27c a pound for the solid material; 4c@5c for the chips; $40@$50 a pound for the sticks. The demand at this time is far from strong for the sticks, and stocks are plentiful on the spot market. The extract situation is fairly active in most directions and the market is somewhat firmer.

Logwood—The consumer call for the extract has been fairly strong over the interval, and while the demand is far from pressing at this time the orders are larger. The demand for the sticks is limited, and the undertone of the market is far from firm. Prices were quoted at unchanged levels by the majority of holders, at 20c@24c a pound for the solid; 25c@28c for the crystals; 11c@13½c for the twaddle, and 10¼@10¾c a pound on contract.

Cutch—The market on cutch has strengthened materially, following the keen interest diplayed by foreign consumers. The domestic call is weak, and holders report very little action from that direction. Closing prices for spot stocks were at 15c a pound for the Rangoon in boxes; 14c@15c for the tablet form, and 15c@16c for the liquid.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Supplies of benzol on the open market are limited, and in most directions holders of spot material are practically cleaned out. Stocks in second hands are very scarce and most of the material is held by the producer, who is quoting from 22c@27c a gallon according to quantity. The tight situation on this crude has a tendency to advance the price.

Naphthalene—The demand for the flake is apparently somewhat stronger at this time, as large users are

showing more interest. Supplies are still sufficient to take care of more business. From one or two directions spot material is available at 5c a pound. Most holders are quoting at 7c@7½c a pound, and 8c is heard. The ball material is holding steady with prices at former levels of 8c@11c a pound.

Phenol—Large quantities are not offered freely in the New York market. Stocks for the most part are controlled by first hands, who are the ruling factors of the situation at this time. From one or two directions an 8½c price is still heard, but for the most part the quotation is 9c@9½c a pound.

Toluol—Practically no improvement has been noted on toluol, and prices are unchanged at 24c@30c a pound. Spot supplies, while not abundant on the open market, are sufficient to take care of more consumer business. Concessions are apparent in certain quarters, when firm business is in sight.

Xylol—A slight improvement is reported, but prices are unchanged at 35c@40c for the pure. Consumers are displaying more interest for the commercial variety, and fairly good orders have been placed during the week. Supplies of this grade are by no means limited and prices are easy at 30c a gallon.

Intermediates

Acid H—The market on H acid has failed to strengthen over the interval, and prices are for the most part holding at former levels of $1.75@$2.00 a pound for spot stuff. Owing to the weak condition, which has characterized this item for some little time, it is safe to say that these figures could be shaded on firm bids.

Acid, Benzoic—While the demand for this acid has increased, the market continues to lag owing to surplus stocks. Most of the sales recorded, are for the high grade material, which is holding close to 95c a pound. Offerings of the refined are still available at 70c@75c a pound. The crude has failed to respond, and the market closed weak at 60c@65c a pound.

Aniline Oil—The better condition noted at last report continues to hold. Supplies are falling off to some extent. Fair sales were reported over the week at 21c@23c a pound.

Aniline Salt—While it is maintained in some quarters that this salt is firmer, supplies continue to be offered freely in most directions at 30c a pound. The consumer call at this time, while active, is far from heavy, and the stocks found on the open market are by no means in scant supply.

Benzaldehyde—Closing figures on spot material were from 75c@85c a pound for the material with a trace of chlorine, while $1.15@$1.20 was quoted for the chlorine free. Spot supplies on the open market are more than sufficient to take care of the present call.

Para-Toluidine—The local market has improved during the week. Prices continue to hold steady and firm in the face of heavy buying, and it is reported by leaders in the trade, that the bottom price is now at hand. Producers are quoting $1.50@$1.60 per pound, while second holders are quoting at lower levels of $1.35.

Para-Nitrotoluol—There is a good demand from all directions and prices are holding at $1.15@$1.25 per pound. Supplies are still far from scarce, regardless of the heavy buying that has characterized conditions over the interval.

O-Toluidine—While no large orders have passed during the week, the inquiry concerning future business has strengthened the undertone materially. Holders of spot material are maintaining their price at former levels of 40c@45c a pound.

Alpha-Naphthylamine—Certain holders of this intermediate are quoting as low as 30c a pound. It is evident that stocks will be available soon at these low figures, as supplies which were destined to foreign ports some time ago, are being sent back to this country and will be sold at low figures in this market. Leaders in the trade report the demand as keen at this time, and refuse to shade 35c a pound.

IMPORTS OF DYESTUFFS

Washington, D. C., June 3—Imports of dyes and dyestuffs during the month of March amounted to more than $200,000, according to figures just secured by the Washington Bureau of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS from the Department of Commerce. With a better understanding of imports permitted, it is believed that within a few months, the total will be well over a quarter-million a month.

Among the dyestuffs imported during the month, were 500 pounds of alizarin and derivatives, valued at $480 brought in from England; and 6,498 pounds of natural indigo from Asiatic Russia, valued at $11,931. Imports of synthetic indigo amounted to 28,607 pounds, with a value of $15,499; of extracts and decoctions for dyeing, 123,280 pounds, valued at $24,134, and of other colors and dyes, 121,688 pounds, valued at $186,205.

The following tables prepared by the department, show the countries from which the imports were made:

Countries	Indigo Synthetic		Extracts and decoctions for dyeing.	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
France	.....	....	441	3,860
Switzerland	18,739	7,800	.....	.....
England	1,468	1,970	.....	.....
Salvador	8,400	5,729	.....	.....
Jamaica	.....	....	113,389	19,789
Japan	.....	....	9,450	485

Countries	Colors and Dyes not elsewhere specified	
	Pounds	Dollars
Netherlands	3,395	1,769
Switzerland	73,828	131,032
England	43,195	51,609
Canada	1,165	1,614
Japan	105	181

EXPORTS OF QUICKSILVER

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 3—Exports of quicksilver during the month of March amounted to 84,321 pounds, valued at $111,135, according to a report of the Department of Commerce. Nearly half of the total amount exported went to Japan, Hongkong being our second largest customer. The largest shipments were: To Denmark, 9,150 pounds, valued at $18,400; Sweden, 3,500 pounds, valued at $6,600; Hongkong, 34,500 pounds, valued at $41,410; Japan, 36,000 pounds, valued at $43,030.

New York interests owning platinum deposits in Colombia are to be merged with a British concern in a company to be known as the South American Platinum and Gold Mining Company with capital of $8,750,000. Frederick Lewisohn, 11 Broadway, is said to be interested.

A new dye recently announced by the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc., Cotton Blue B, is an Acid Blue that will especially interest the silk dyer, the paper manufacturer, and the ink maker. It will also take the place of a blue for laundry purposes, formerly used.

The Foreign Markets

Imports and Exports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., pages 28 and 29.

BRITISH MARKET TENDING UPWARD

Price Reductions Diminishing in Number—American Makers of Phenacetin to Place Product on English Market at Parity with New York Price

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 3—Price reductions are diminishing in number, and changes upward are more numerous in the drug and chemical market. While the activity is not brisk, there is an unmistakable improvement in the home demand and in export business. Menthol is still attractive and firm with upward tendency. Opium is a quiet market. The much talked of large shipments have not yet arrived although small amounts have been received. A good many of the current rumors lately afloat were not of a disinterested character. It is more than probable, however, that certain large lots of the Turkey gum held up in the Near East may soon be liberated.

Refined camphor shows no signs of weakening, on the contrary the market improves weekly, and English refined has just been advanced.

Phenacetin after a long spell of depression is looking up again, and may probably go somewhat higher although in view of the intention of American makers to place supplies on the English market at the exact parity of their New York price, without accounting for the cost of putting it here, a material advance would appear unlikely.

The re-exportation of Turkey opium has been prohibited. Quicksilver and the mercurials, and shellac are higher.

There is a firmer tone in the market for agar agar. Oil of camphor, anise oil, eucalyptus oil, and the salicylates are easier. Phenazone and cocaine are lower.

GLYCERIN EXPORTS IN MARCH

(*Special to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 3—Our foreign trade in glycerin is all in favor of the United States, according to a report just prepared by the Department of Commerce which shows that while we imported no glycerin during the month of March we exported 406,945 pounds, valued at $109,380. Approximately one-third of the total shipments were destined for Norway, our heaviest customer, Japan, coming next with slightly less than one-quarter. These two countries, with Argentina, are the only nations taking more than 50,000 pounds a month.

The following table, prepared by the department, shows the destination of all exports during the month:

	Pounds	Dollars
Norway	145,760	33,481
Mexico	10,410	5,410
Cuba	15,900	4,257
Argentina	53,720	14,977
Brazil	15,418	4,490
Chile	5,740	1,385
Colombia	2,286	1,072
China	20,700	7,632
Japan	104,867	25,268
British South Africa	6,245	2,127

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS IN VENEZUELA

The demand for drugs and medicines is relatively large in Venezuela, but that for heavy and crude chemicals is correspondingly small. Nearly all the common soap and the candles used in the country are manufactured domestically, but aside from these there are few industrial establishments using chemicals of any sort. There are three cotton factories, two paper mills, and one factory each producing matches, cordage, cement, gunpowder, glass, and refined petroleum. There are several tanneries, four breweries, and a number of ice factories and bottling works.

Drugs, medicines, chemicals, chemical products, and compounds imported into Venezuela in 1917 consisted of the following (the weights in all cases being gross, A kilo equals 2,204 pounds. A bolivar is worth 19.3 cents United States currency.):

Articles	Kilos	Bolivars
Acetate, lead	195	599
Acid:		
Acetic	16,919	32,456
Boric	4,648	7,366
Citric	72	468
Hydrochloric	380	148
Lactic	194	2,744
Muriatic	23,978	10,802
Nitric	4,646	5,476
Oily	395	380
Oxalic	603	2,218
Sulphuric	120,975	40,285
Tartaric	202	1,452
Other	6,968	7,836
Alum	5,514	5,291
Aluminum, silicate	3,049	821
Ammonia:		
Liquid	3,861	4,233
Salts	60	78
Calcium:		
Carbide	249,893	127,935
Chloride	76,294	16,190
Cyanid:		
Potash	102	512
Sodium	17,207	53,075
Dextrine	412	372
Disinfectants	151,342	198,256
Drugs, medicines; and chemical products, n.e.s.	1,013,335	4,934,228
Soda:		
Bicarbonate of	84,151	16,208
Caustic	767,758	465,897
Hyposulphite	3,035	2,717
Silicate	356,377	124,970
Sulphate	690	384

EVERY WORKER HAS A BANK ACCOUNT

Lever Brothers, Ltd., soap manufacturers of England, have abolished the pay envelope. Each employee opens a checking account in a bank near his home. Lever Brothers' banker credits his bank with the man's pay. The man goes home on Saturday and draws a cheque for the house-keeping money. The rest stays in the bank and earns 5 per cent.

The plan was worked out by Lord Leverhulme, head of the concern, who has also introduced a six-hour day. The morning shift begins at 7 o'clock, and, after a break of a quarter of an hour from 8:45 for light refreshment, they work until 1:15 p. m. At 1:15 the morning shift work for the day is over. They return to their work at 7 o'clock the next morning. This makes a total of six working hours per day, with fifteen minutes' break for a meal, for six days in the week—Monday to Saturday, included. The afternoon shift work five afternoons, the average being seven hours and twelve minutes each afternoon, instead of six afternoons of six hours. This is to retain the Saturday half holiday.

BRITISH CHEMICAL PRICES

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Manchester, England, May 9—Sir S. W. Royse & Co. Ltd., say of chemicals:

Heavy stocks of acetate of lime are reported in America and prices have been reduced, but this has not stimulated business. Acetates of lead are offering at lower prices but are little called for; nitrate of lead, however, has been moving more freely. Carbonate of potash is in quiet demand and prices are a little lower. Montreal potashes are neglected. Arsenic is in better request and price is firmer, but the amount of business passing is still only small. Yellow prussiate of potash is again lower, but demand is limited; there is also little enquiry for soda.

Tartaric acid is in fair request, but the demand for cream of tartar is only small, although price remains steady. Stocks of citric acid are low. Second-hand parcels of bichromate of soda have been cleared, but there is little demand for potash, although makers have reduced their price. Oxalic acid moves slowly. Borax and boracic acid are in good request at the new prices. Phosphate of soda is receiving more attention, price having again been reduced. Chlorates of potash and soda are in more plentiful supply and prices easier. Bleaching powder is in fair request at £15 per ton on rails. Caustic soda has a better enquiry. Alum and sulphate of alumina are unchanged and stocks at makers' works nominal. Salammoniac and muriate of ammonia are quiet.

There is practically no change to report in tar products. Benzoles continue in good demand. Toluoles are without change. Naphthas are dull and uninteresting, without much prospect of any improvement until the anticipated demand from the rubber trade arises. Creosote oil is a good market, prices still retaining their high level. Crude carbolic acid is very weak and liquid is in no better request. Sulphate of ammonia remains in good demand, with production practically absorbed by the home market; very little export business is being done.

American pearl starch is dearer both for delivery from stock and for forward shipment. There is, however, very little offering for spot delivery.

BRITISH EXPORTS OF MORPHIA

The quantities and values of British-made morphia and morphia salts registered as exported from the United Kingdom in each year from 1911 to 1918, inclusive, were as follows:

	Quantity oz.	Value in Pounds
1911	208,546	81,808
1912	276,572	151,351
1913	406,154	193,354
1914	504,020	208,717
1915	295,572	200,734
1916	225,611	154,544
1917	124,593	114,193
1918	136,837	170,216

The principal countries to which these exports were consigned included Germany (prior to the outbreak of war), Russia, France, Japan, and (in 1917 and 1918) Canada.

As British legislation relative to sugar-taxation has generally applieed to saccharin, the excise duty on British saccharin and the customs duty on saccharin imported from any part of the British Empire after Sept. 1, 1919, will be 110s. per lb., against 132s. per lb. on saccharin imported from foreign countries.

TRADE WITH JAVA INCREASING

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Buitenzorg, Java, March 15—The total import trade of the Dutch East Indies for 1917 is valued at $202,728,000, and exceeds the value of imports in 1913, the best previous year, by $1,365,000, according to the "Statistical Abstract" recently issued by the Bureau of Customs. The imports from the United States of America were valued at $24,731,000, compared with $3,687,000 in 1913.

The increases or declines in the imported quantities or value from the U. S. A. of the various articles made from or consisting of drugs and chemicals were as follows from 1916 to 1917:

Articles	Unit	Increase	Decrease
Calcium carbide	metr. tons	—	201
Sulphate of copper	metr. tons	31	—
Caustic soda	metr. tons	—	358
Sulphur	metr. tons	620	—
Explosives	value	$30,600	—
Medicines and bandages	value	$24,100	—
Resin	metr. tons	614	—
Glue	value	$9,800	—
Manures	metr. tons	17,395	—
Perfumery and toilet articles	value	$57,900	—
Turpentine	1000 liters	36	—
Paints and varnishes	value	$177,900	—
Soap	value	$54,700	—

Exports reached a new high-water mark. The value of produce exported in 1917 to the U. S. of America is $81,665,000, exceeding the value for 1913 by not less than $76,224,000, and that for 1916 by $41,715,000.

The following statement shows the changes in the quantities of the principal classes of native products exported to the United States from 1916 to 1917:

Produce	Unit	Increase	Decrease
Peanuts	metr. tons	236	—
Gum Benjamin	metr. tons	—	—
Copal	metr. tons	914	—
Dammar	metr. tons	2,095	—
Coca	metr. tons	—	38
Cocoa beans	metr. tons	1,117	—
Copra	metr. tons	21,073	—
Cutch (tannin extract)	metr. tons	14	—
Gambir	metr. tons	921	—
Indigo	metr. tons	4	—
Cinnamon barks	metr. tons	—	97
Peruvian bark	metr. tons	767	—
Quinine salts	metr. tons	23	—
Nutmegs	metr. tons	268	—
Mace	metr. tons	81	—
Cloves	metr. tons	84	—
Essential oils	1000 liters	2	—
Coconut oil	1000 liters	20,692	—
Pepper	metr. tons	3,369	—
Areca nuts	metr. tons	2	—

The Province of Quebec, Canada, has 29 establishments producing pulp and paper, including eight paper mills, ten pulp mills, and eleven combined pulp and paper mills. The total capital invested in 1917 was $82,842,157. In that year this province produced 393,153 tons of paper valued at $27,668,373, and 779, 539 tons of pulp, valued at $15,450,560, a total of $43,098,933. The industry employs 10,084 persons, not counting almost twice as many employed in the woods during the cutting season, and pays out in salaries and wages over $8,000,000 a year.

Scientific experiments are being made at McGill university, Montreal, by W. F. Seyer, in an effort to discover a commercially available method of making the tar sands of the Athabasca river region in northern Alberta of use in the manufacture of dyes. The outcrop commences thirty miles south of Fort McMurray on the Athabasca river. It extends south for forty miles and to the east and west about thirty miles, and varies in depth from 20 to 225 feet. The deposits are formed, roughly of thirteen parts bitumen, six parts water and eighty-one parts silicious sands.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Pharmaceutical Products

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls., blk.	lb.	.37	— .38
Acetone	lb.	.16	— .16½
Acetphenetidin	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Aconitine, Sulph., ½-oz. vials	ea.	—	— 2.55
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	—	— 4.90
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	—	— 4.95
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	—	— 5.00
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.20	— 1.22
97 p.c.	gal.	1.22	— 1.23
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.38	— .42
188 proof	gal.	.42	— .44
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Aloin, U.S.P., powd.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemicals)	lb.	—	— —
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.65	— .70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk	lb.	.54	— .55
Carb.Dom.U.S.kegs, powd.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Chloride U.S.P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	4.65	— 4.80
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	— 4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P.	lb.	.25	— .26
Gran.	lb.	—	— .54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	.83	— .85
Persulphate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	gal.	3.50	— 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.11	— .12
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	15.50	—16.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—32.80
Argols	lb.	.08	— .12
Arsenic, red	lb.	.40	— .42
White	lb.	—	— .08
Aspirin	lb.	.75	— .85
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	—	—40.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.	oz.	—	—25.00
Barbital	oz.	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	lb.	.28	— .29
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	—	— 3.30
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P.	lb.	4.30	— 4.35
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Oxide, pd.	lb.	4.10	— 4.15
Oxychloride	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.35
Subbenzoate	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 3.20
Subsalicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.10
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	—	— .08
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs	lb.	—	— .08¼
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.			
Bromine, tech., bulk	lb.	—	— .55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.58	— 1.65
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Phosphate	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Sulphate	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs.	lb.	.90	— .95
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.10
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.21	— .23
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	.85	— .90
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— 2.55
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— —
16's in 1-lb carton	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
24's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
32's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— —
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs	lb.	—	— 2.50
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Caramel	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	—	— .21
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	—	— .80
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.05½	— .07
Heavy	lb.	.04	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots	lb.	—	— 1.05
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .30
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— 1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.00
Cinchonine, 1Ak., crystals	oz.	—	— .61
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Citrates, See Iron Citrate, etc.			
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.45	— .49
Oleate	oz.	.85	— .96
Cocaine, Hydrochl. gran.	oz.	—	— 9.50
cryst., bulk	oz.	—	— 9.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	—	— .47
Cases, fingers	lb.	.49	— .50
Codeine, Alk., Bulk	oz.	—	—11.15
Nitrate, Bulk	oz.	—	—10.00
Phosphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.35
Sulphate, Bulk	oz.	—	— 8.90
Cod Liver Oil, NewFd.	bbls.	80.00	—85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	130.00	—135.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .37
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Coumarin, refined	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .55
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	.52	— .55
Creosote, U. S. P.	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Carbonate	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.22	— .25
Dionin	oz.	16.00	—16.10
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P. 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.23	— .24
Washed	lb.	.27	— .28
Nitrous, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.11
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.34	— .35

*Nominal.

Conserve:—

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Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Formaldehyde	lb.	—	— .20
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
*Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glycerin, C P.,			
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	—	— .21
C. P. in cans	lb.	—	— .23
Dynamite, drums included	lb.	.21	— .21½
Saponifications, loose	lb.	.14½	— .15
Soap Lye, loose	lb.	—	— .13½
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	—	—15.00
Crystals	lb.	—	—17.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	—16.00
Guarana	lb.	.90	— .95
Haarlem Oil, dom.	gross	—	— 3.75
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 7.25
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	—16.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	—19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	— 1.28
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
Green scales, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.41
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.06
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.13
*Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .35
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.40	— .44
Lead Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 2.95
Licorice, U. S. P., Mass.	lb.	.67½	— .68
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.83	— .84
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Citrate	lb.	—	— 2.50
Lupulin	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	— 4.35
Hyphophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	— 2.15
Magnesium Salicylate	lb.	.50	— .55
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech. 100-lbs.		—	— 2.25
U.S.P. 100-lbs.		—	— 2.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	—	— .55
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	5.90	— 6.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	ea.	92.00	—95.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.17
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .78
Powdered	lb.	—	— .80
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .76
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.06
Calomel, Amer.	lb.	—	— 1.59
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.48
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.43
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	— 3.88
Red	lb.	—	— 3.98
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.88
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.85
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.88
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.93
with chalk	lb.	—	— .78
Methyl salicylate	lb.	—	— .35
Methylene Blue, medicinal	lb.	—	—12.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.17	— .18
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	—10.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	—10.80
Diacetyl. Hydcl., 5-oz. cans	oz.	14.00	—14.20
Ethyl Hydcl.	oz.	16.00	—16.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.16	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27			
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Granular	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	3.10	— 3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.31	— .34
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.08	— .09
Cream White	lb.	.08	— .08½
Lily White	lb.	.13	— .14
Snow White	lb.	.15	— .16

*Nominal

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Phenolphthalein	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .40
Red	lb.	—	— .75
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	—16.20
Potassium acetate	lb.	—	— 1.00
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
Granulated	lb.	.50	— .51
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .27
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10	lb.	—	— .75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.84
Glycerophosphate, 75%	oz.	1.75	— 1.80
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.95	— 2.00
Iodide, bulk	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.00
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	— 1.16
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	—	— 1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles		7.00	— 7.50
5 gr. bottles		1.50	— 1.60
Quicksilver, See Mercury			
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .88
Second Hands, Java	oz.	.83	— .85
Second Hands, American	oz.	.90	— .93
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .80
Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.17
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.17
Dihyd'chloride	oz.	—	— 1.17
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.07
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.17
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Tannate	oz.	—	— 1.07
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— 1.06
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	— .70
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .43
Rosewater, triple	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	—30.50
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	— .85
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	49.00	—49.25
Powdered	lb.	49.50	—49.75
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .33½
Silver nitrate, 500 oz. lots	oz.	.65	— .67
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.42	— .50
Powd. U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.44	— .45
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	— .20
Green, pure	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.15	— .16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	— .29
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	.70	— .80
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.50	— .51
Cacodylate	oz.	—	— 1.40
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev. crystals, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .40
Granular, c.b. 10	lb.	—	— .42
Citrate, U.S.P., CrystVIII	lb.	—	— 1.15
Granular, U.S.P. IX	lb.	—	— 1.30
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.30	— .35
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.15	— 2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.90
Peroxide	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	— .13
Recryst.	lb.	.17	— .18
Dried	lb.	.25	— .26
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .45
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	.01¼	— .01½
Strontium Brom. Cryst, blk.	lb.	.50	— .51
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Nitrate	lb.	.24	— .29
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Strychnine Alkd., cryst.	oz.	—	— 1.80
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Nitrate	oz.	—	— 1.80
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.40
Sugar of Milk, Powdered	lb.	.48	— .50
Sulphonal, 100-oz. lots		1.15	— 1.20
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 2.75
Flour, com'l	100 lbs.	—	— 2.85
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	— 3.00
Precip., U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .41

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

1892 CHEMICALS 1919
and
DYESTUFFS

French Prussiates

ALEX. C. FERGUSSON. JR.
450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

Tartar Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	— .67½
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	— .73½
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	—	— .52
Theobromine Alkaloid	lb.	—	—23.00
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	13.25	—13.50
Tin, bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.28	— .29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	—	— .75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Artificial	lb.	.13	— .14
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	—	— .65
Veronal (See Barbital)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	1.18	— 1.20
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	— .22
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
Stearate	lb.	.38	— .42

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Glacial	lb.	—	— .12
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	.75	— .85
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
U.S.P., ex toluol	lb.	.70	— .80
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .14
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	— .14
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.09	— .10
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .16
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— .18
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .16
Liquid, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .12
Crude, 25%	gal.	—	— .15
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	.24	— .31
Chrysophanic	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— .98
Second hands	lb.	.95	— .98½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	— 1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech	lb.	.36½	— .38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	—	— .19
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	.11	— .11½
Hydrosilicofluoric, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.40	— .45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	— .60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII	lb.	—	— 2.20
U.S.P., IX	lb.	—	— 2.40
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	— 8.50
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¼	— .01½
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .08
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	— .28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.25	— .26
Picric, kegs	lb.	.35	— .40
Phosphoric, 85-88p.c.syr.U.S.P.	lb.	.33	— .38
50 p.c. tech.	lb.	.21½	— .23½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.30	— 2.35
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.08	— .10
Technical	gal.	.12	— .12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.22½	— .25
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.08	— .09
*Sulphurous	lb.	.06	— .06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	— .85
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .86½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .86½
Trichloracetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	— 4.50

*Nominal.

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Tech. Artificial	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Free from chlorine	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Sweet	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	.42	— .45
Amber, crude	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Bay, N. F.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	5.65	— 5.75
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Cajuput, bottle Native, cs.	lb.	.75	— .80
Camphor, By-Products	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	— .25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Cassia, 75-80 p.c.	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Lead, Free	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.22	— .24
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.46	— .48
Java	lb.	.65	— .70
Cloves, can	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Bottles	lb.	2.20	— 2.35
Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Coriander U.S.P.	lb.	—	—50.00
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Cumin	lb.	—	— 9.00
Erigeron	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Turkish	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Ginger	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Twice rect.	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wood	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Garden	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Spike	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Distilled	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Linaloe	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	—32.00
Artificial	lb.	10.75	—11.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	—100.00
Petale	lb.	—	—120.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	—30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Italian	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.45	— .50
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	— 5.25
Patchouli	lb.	18.00	—20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Peppermint, tins	lb.	—	— 9.00
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	9.50	— 9.75
Bottles	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
French	lb.	7.50	— 8.25
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pumilio	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Rose, French	oz.	20.00	—22.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	— 3.50
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Safrol	lb.	—	— .60
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	—	—11.00
West Indies	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Artificial	lb.	.41	— .42
Savin	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Spearmint	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Spruce	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	—	— .35
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	—12.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	— 7.75
Ginger	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
*Malefern	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	—21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	— 7.00

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.			
No. 1	lb.	.75	— .80
No. 2	lb.	.72	— .75
No. 3	lb.	.67	— .70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.40	— .45
Sweet	lb.	.45	— .50
Meal	lb.	.50	— .55
Ambergris, black	oz.	—	—10.00
Grey	lb.	—	—25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	— .27
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.07½	— .08
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.90	— .95
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Russian, whole	lb.	—	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.65½	— .07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	— .05
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.20
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.30	— .35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	.38	— .40
Spanish Apples	lb.	.45	— .55
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	—	— .65
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Small	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
French	lb.	.55	— .60
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.35	— .40
Reeds	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Ergot, Russian	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Spanish	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime	lb.	.42	— .44
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime	lb.	.43	— .48
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .81
*Russian	lb.	—	—10.00
See Agar Agar			
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.18	— .20
Honey, Calif.	lb.	.22	— .24
*Manna, large flake	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Small flake	lb.	.73	— .75
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.21	— .23
Irish	lb.	.12	— .14
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	12.00	—12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	—26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	—19.00
Tonquin	lb.	40.00	— 43.00
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	—30.10
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.06½	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Podophyllin	lb.	—	— 6.25
Poppy Heads	lb.	—	— 1.28
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.55	— .60
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	— 3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.30
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	— .28
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Kegs	per keg	—	— 6.25

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.45	— .46
South American	lb.	.60	— .65
Fir, Canada	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Oregon	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Peru	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Tolu	lb.	1.40	— 1.50

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.28	— .30
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	— .21
Bayberry	lb.	—	— .15
Blackhaw, of root	lb.	.55	— .60
of Tree	lb.	.35	— .40
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.18½	— .20
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.24	— .25
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	— .10½

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Cinchona, red quills	lb.	.65	— .73
Broken	lb.	.50	— .55
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	—	— —
*Broken	lb.	.70	— .75
*Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered, boxes	lb.	—	— —
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.10	— .12
Cotton Root	lb.	.19	— .20
Cramp (true)	lb.	.45	— .50
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.10	— .11
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.09½	— .10
Elm, grinding	lb.	.14	— .15
Select bdls.	lb.	.20	— .24
Hemlock	lb.	.07	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.10	— .10½
Mezereon	lb.	.22	— .23
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .09
White	lb.	.08	— .09
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.17	— .20
Malaga, Sweet	lb.	.12	— .13
Trieste, sweet	lb.	.10	— .12
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.18	— .20
Northern	lb.	.18	— .20
Pomegranate of Root	lb.	.26	— .28
of Fruit	lb.	.25	— .28
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.35	— .36
Simaruba	lb.	.75	— .80
Soap, whole	lb.	.12	— .14
Cut	lb.	.24	— .25
Crushed	lb.	.18	— .19
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	—	— .55
of Tree	lb.	.23	— .24
Willow, Black	lb.	.06	— .07
White	lb.	.16	— .17
White Pine Rossed	lb.	.07	— .08
White Poplar	lb.	.07	— .08
Wild Cherry	lb.	.11	— .22
Witch Hazel	lb.	.08	— .09

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.55	— .56
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .32
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	— .30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.50
Para	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Surinam	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.25	— 5.50
Cuts	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Bourbon	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
South American	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Green Label	lb.	1.40	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
XX	lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
*Fish	lb.	—	— .85
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.67	— .70
*Juniper	lb.	.12	— .13
Laurel	lb.	.08	— .10
Poke	lb.	.14	— .15
Prickly Ash	lb.	.11	— .11½
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	— .16
Sloe	lb.	.40	— .42

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.59	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Borage	lb.	.59	— .69
Calendula Petals	lb.	—	— 2.75
Chamomile, German	lb.	—	— —
Hungarian type	lb.	.50	— .55
Roman	lb.	.60	— .65
Spanish	lb.	—	— .45
Clover Tops	lb.	.12	— .13
Dogwood	lb.	.17	— .18
Elder	lb.	.32	— .35
Insect, open	lb.	.35	— .37
*Closed	lb.	.45	— .48
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.30	— .32
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.45	— .46
*Kousso	lb.	—	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	— .25
Select	lb.	.30	— .35

*Nominal.

Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	— .37
Without Leaves	lb.	.65	— .70
Malva, blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Black	lb.	.55	— .60
Mullein	lb.	1.79	— 1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	— .70
Saffron, American	lb.	.34	— .35
Valencia	lb.	13.25	—13.50
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.13	— .15
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08	— .09
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.10
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	— 1.52
Powdered	lb.	1.49	— 1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	— .51
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Sorts Amber	lb.	.14½	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 6.50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Sumatra	lb.	.35	— .37
Camphor, ref.	lb.	—	— 2.55
Catechu	lb.	.11	— .15
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	—	— 1.25
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	— 1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Guaiac	lb.	—	— 1.00
Hemlock	lb.	.83	— .90
Kino	lb.	.49	— .59
Mastic	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sorts	lb.	.70	— .78
Siftings	lb.	—	— .50
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.15	— .16
Tears	lb.	.18	— .30
Sandarac	lb.	.60	— .65
*Senegal, picked	lb.	—	— —
Sorts	lb.	—	— —
Spruce	lb.	.63	— .72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Thus, per bbl. 280	lb.	—	—21.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Seconds	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— —
*Seconds	lb.	—	— —
Thirds	lb.	—	— —

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite	lb.	.60	— .70
Balmony	lb.	.11	— .13
Bay, true	lb.	—	— —
Belladonna	lb.	—	— .45
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.12	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	—	— 2.00
*Long	lb.	—	— —
Cannabis, true, imported	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
American	lb.	.29	— .33
Catnip	lb.	.15	— .16
Chestnut	lb.	.06	— .07
Chiretta	lb.	.39	— .40
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.70	— .75
Coltsfoot	lb.	.18	— .19
Conium	lb.	.29	— .32
Corn Silk	lb.	.12	— .14
Damiana	lb.	—	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.16	— .17
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	—	— .35
Imported	lb.	.30	— .32
Eucalyptus	lb.	.08	— .09
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.15	— .16
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.09	— .11
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
*Russian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Domestic	lb.	—	— .65
Henna	lb.	.32	— .34
Horehound	lb.	.14	— .16
Jaborandi	lb.	.38	— .40
Laurel	lb.	.09½	— .10
Life Everlasting	lb.	.10	— .11
Liverwort	lb.	.21	— .25
Lobelia	lb.	.14	— .15
Matico	lb.	.25	— .26
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— —
French	lb.	.48	— .49
Motherwort herb	lb.	.16	— .17
Patchouli	lb.	.76	— .83
ennyroyal	lb.	.18	— .20
Peppermint, American	lb.	.26	— .29
Pichi	lb.	.11	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.25	— .30

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	— .14
Pulsatilla	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	— .11
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Rosemary	lb.	.14	— .15
Rue	lb.	—	— .65
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	— —
*Grinding	lb.	—	— —
Greek, stemless	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Spanish	lb.	.09½	— .10
Savory	lb.	.20½	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	— .80
Siftings	lb.	.30	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .45
Tinnevelly	lb.	.13	— .20
Pods	lb.	.10	— .12
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.40	— .45
Spearmint American	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	— .30
Stramonium	lb.	.18	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.10	— .11
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	— .11½
French	lb.	.14	— .14½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.08	— .10
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	— .08
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	— .17
Yerba Santa	lb.	.10	— .12
ROOTS			
Aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
German	lb.	—	— —
*Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Althea, cut	lb.	.70	— .75
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica American	lb.	.37	— .48
Imported	lb.	.59	— .69
Arnica	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arrowroot, American	lb.	—	— .10
Bermuda	lb.	—	— .60
St. Vincent	lb.	.22	— .23
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.10	— .12
Bearsfoot	lb.	.09	— .10
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	— .17
Beth	lb.	.18	— .20
Blood	lb.	.50	— .60
Blueflag	lb.	.32	— .34
Bryonia	lb.	.24	— .26
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	— .21
American	lb.	.18	— .19
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.60	— .75
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.20	— .21
Cohosh, black	lb.	.10	— .12
Blue	lb.	.14	— .15
Colchicum	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	— .29
Comfrey	lb.	.21	— .22
Culver's	lb.	.17	— .18
Cranesbill, see Geranium.			
Dandelion, Euglish	lb.	.24	— .26
American	lb.	.24	— .26
Doggrass Dom.	lb.	.39	— .45
Cut Bermuda	lb.	.29	— .30
Echinacea	lb.	.35	— .36
Elecampane	lb.	.12	— .14
Galangal	lb.	.28	— .30
Gelsemium	lb.	.09	— .13
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Geranium	lb.	.07	— .09
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	— .21
Bleached	lb.	.26	— .28
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	3.00	— 9.00
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Northwestern	lb.	5.00	—22.00
Southern	lb.	—	— —
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	— 5.35
Powdered	lb.	5.85	— 6.00
*Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 3.25
Rio, whole	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	—	— 3.25
Jalap, whole	lb.	—	— .50
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	— .90
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.18	— .20
Selected	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .26
*Lovage, American	lb.	.73	— .75
Manaca	lb.	.27	— .29
Mandrake	lb.	.14	— .15

*Nominal.

Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.26	— .28
Verona	lb.	.25	— .26
Finger	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Pareira Brava	lb.	.30	— .32
Pellitory	lb.	.29	— .31
Pink, true	lb.	.65	— .75
Pleurisy	lb.	.18	— .19
Poke	lb.	.10	— .11
Rhatany	lb.	.14	— .15
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Chips	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cuts	lb.	—	— —
High Dried	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	— .82
American	lb.	.38	— .43
Mexican	lb.	—	— .29
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Southern	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Serpentaria	lb.	.65	— .70
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .22
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.38	— .40
Stripped	lb.	.50	— .55
Spikenard	lb.	.30	— .32
Squill, white	lb.	.14	— .15
Stillingia	lb.	.13	— .14
Stone	lb.	.12	— .14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.16	— .16½
Aleppy	lb.	.16	— .16½
China	lb.	.10½	— .11
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.50	— .55
True (Aletris)	lb.	.55	— .60
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
*English	lb.	—	— —
*German	lb.	—	— —
*Japanese	lb.	—	— 1.25
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	11	— .12
SEEDS			
*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	— —
Star	lb.	.19	— .19½
Spanish	lb.	—	— .21½
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	— —
Morocco	lb.	—	— .11
South American	lb.	.11¼	— .11½
Caraway, African	lb.	.28	— .29
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.68	— .69
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Celery	lb.	.45	— .46
Colchicum	lb.	3.45	— 3.70
Conium	lb.	.39	— .40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.06	— .07
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.07	— .08
Bleached	lb.	.10	— .11
*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	— .19
*Malta	lb.	.18¼	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.11	— .12
Dill	lb.	.14	— .14½
Fennel, French	lb.	.14	— .14½
*German, small	lb.	—	— —
*Roumanian, small	lb.	—	— —
Flax, whole per bbl.		18.25	—19.00
Ground	lb.	.11	— .12
Foenugreek	lb.	.06½	— .07
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07½	— .08
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	— .06
Larkspur	lb.	.60	— .65
Lobelia	lb.	.40	— .45
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	— —
*Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.21	— .22
California Trieste, brown	lb.	.25½	— .26
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08½	— .09
*English, yellow	lb.	.30	— .31
Parsley	lb.	.23	— .25
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	—	— —
Russian blue	lb.	.75	— .77
Indian	lb.	.32	— .32½
Quince	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Rape, English	lb.	—	— —
Japanese small	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Domestic	lb.	.08½	— .09
Sabadilla	lb.	.14	— .15
Stramonium	lb.	.25	— .26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Kombe	lb.	1.75	— 2.00

*Nominal.

Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.20½	— .21
South American	lb.	.15	— .15½
Manchurian	lb.	—	— —
Worm, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Levant	lb.	.68	— .70
SPICES			
Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Bombay	lb.	.13	— .13½
Japan Caps	lb.	.12½	— .13
Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	— .22
China, Selected, mats	lb.	.22	— .23
Saigon, assortment	lb.	.42	— .50
Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	— .22
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.16	— .16¾
Mombasa	lb.	.18½	— .19
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.25½	— .31½
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.32½	— .35
Amboynas	lb.	.42	— .44
Penang	lb.	.70	— .80
Ginger, African	lb.	.15	— .16
Cochin "D"	lb.	.16	— .17
Jamaica, white good	lb.	.17½	— .18
Japan	lb.	.13	— .13½
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .52
Banda, No. 2	lb.	.43½	— .44
Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.42	— .43
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	— .26
Pepper, Black, Sing	lb.	.20	— .21
White	lb.	.29½	— .30
Pimento, Select	lb.	.09½	— .10
WAXES			
Bayberry	lb.	.41	— .43
Bees, light, crude	lb.	.36	— .47
Light, refined	lb.	.40	— .41
Dark	lb.	.39	— .40
Candelila	lb.	.31	— .32
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.81	— .82
No. 1	lb.	.80	— .81
No. 2	lb.	—	— .60
No. 3	lb.	.36	— .38
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	—	— .15
White	lb.	—	— .16
Chalky	lb.	—	— .36
Japan	lb.	.18	— .19
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
*Bleached	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	— .36
*Green	lb.	—	— —
*Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
*Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	lb.	.12¼	— .13
*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	— .16
Stearic Acid—			
Single pressed	lb.	—	— .21
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .22
Triple pressed	lb.	.23	— .24

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid, 28 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.75	— 3.00
56 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.50
70 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.50	— 7.00
80 p.c., comm	100 lbs.	—	— 8.50
Glacial		—	—12.00
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	—	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Powdered	lb.	—	— .04¾
Chrome	lb.	.13	— .15
Potash lump	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Ground	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Alum, Potash, Powdered	lb.	.09½	— .11
Soda, Ground 100 lbs.		—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Sulph.	lb.	.03	— .03½
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .03½
Aluminum hydrate light	lb.	.14	— .15
Heavy	lb.	.08½	.09
Arsenic, white	lb.	.08	— .08½
Red	lb.	.22	— .27
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.30	— .35
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.06½	— .07
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05½	— .07
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .06
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .28¼
*Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.13	— .13½
Granulated, white	lb.	.12	— .12½
Lump	lb.	.27	— .28
Sulphate, foreign 100 lbs.		—	— —
*Domestic, bulk 100 lbs.		4.50	— 4.90
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	.60	— .70
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Carbon disulphide, tech 500 lbs. bulk	lb.	.06	— .07½

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Barium, chloride	ton	70.00	—75.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
80-82 p.c.	lb.	—	— .20
86-88 p.c.	lb.	—	— .22
88-90 p.c.	lb.	—	— .24
Nitrate	lb.	.11	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b.wks	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.07½	— .08
Carbonate	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Chloride, solid, f.o.b.N.Y.	ton	19.00	—21.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	28.00	—30.00
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.06	— .07
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.13	— .15
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.28	— .30
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76	lb.	—	— .25
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.20
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.30	— 3.50
Refined	gal.	—	— 5.50
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c. bbls.	lb.	—	— .07½
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .12¾
Lead, Acetate, white crys.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Broken Cakes	lb.	.13½	— .14
Granulated	lb.	.13¾	— .14
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09¾	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
Red, American	lb.	.10¼	— .13
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	— .08¼
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	.09¼	— .13
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .13
English	lb.	—	— —
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	
Sulphur solution	gal.	.15½	— .19½
Magnesite	ton	42.00	—44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	lb.	.03½	— .04
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.15	— 1.40
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.60
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
Nickel oxide	lb.	.40	— .50
Salts, single	lb.	.14¾	— .15
double	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.04	— .05
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .06
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07	— .08
Phosphoric Acid, 85-88 p.c.	lb.	.33	— .38
50 p.c., tech.	lb.	.21½	— .25½
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	— .75
Yellow	lb.	—	— .35
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.35	— .44
Sticks	lb.	1.25	— 1.75
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.28	— .29
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .65
80-85 p.c.	lb.	—	— .14
85-90 p.c.	lb.	—	— .15
90-95 p.c.	lb.	—	— .22
96-98 p.c.	lb.	—	— .25
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .25
Powdered, American	lb.	—	— .25
Japanese	lb.	.22	— .25
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.	ton	100.00	—150.00
Permanganate, Com'l	lb.	.60	— .65
Prussiate, red	lb.	.80	— .85
Yellow	lb.	.24	— .30
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	.15	— .16
Refined	lb.	—	— .23
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	— 1.60
In bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 1.80
Caustic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Bichromate	lb.	.08	— .08½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls		—	— 1.25
Chlorate	lb.	—	— .15
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.26	— .30
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	— 3.60
Kegs	100 lbs.	—	— 3.85
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.02½
Phosphate	100 lbs.	3.25	— 3.40

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE
Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.
New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sodium, Phos., Refined	lb.	.06¼	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.14	— .14½
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.17	— .22
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	.03	— .03½
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	.02	— .02½
Sulphate, Gl'b. salt	100 lbs.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.05	— .06
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.08	— .11
Sulphur crude	ton	35.00	—45.00
Roll	100 lbs.	2.70	— 3.15
Dry	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Sulphuric Acid, Tank carlots			
60 deg. f.o.b. wks	ton	11.00	—13.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks	ton	16.00	—22.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks	ton	18.00	—24.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.		Nominal	
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.21½	— .22¾
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18	— .21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	.08	— .08½
Granulated	lb.	—	— .13½
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	— .13
Leaded	lb.	.08¾	— .10½
Sulphate	lb.	.03¾	— .04

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.22	— .27
(90 p.c.)	gal.	.22	— .27
Cresylic acid, crude, 95-97p.c.	gal.	—	— .85
50 p.c.	gal.	.60	— .65
25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	.15¾	— .17
Creosote oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .45
Dip. oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	.35	— .45
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	.08	— .11
Flake	lb.	.05	— .08½
*Phenol	lb.	.08½	— .10
Pitch, various grades	ton	12.00	—15 00
Solvent naphtha, waterwhite	gal.	.20	— .25
Crude heavy	gal.	.16	— .18
Toluol, pure	gal.	.24	— .30
*Commercial, 90 p.c.	gal.	.22	— .26
Xylol, pure water white	gal.	.35	— .45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid Benzoic	lb.	.70	— .75
Acid Benzoic Crude	lb.	.60	— .65
Acid H	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Acid Metanilic	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude	lb.	.25	— .30
Refined	lb.	—	— .35
p-Amidophenol Base	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
98 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.50
*Aminoazobenzene	lb.	—	— —
Aniline Oil	lb.	.21	— .23
Aniline Salts	lb.	.30	— .36
Aniline for red	lb.	.60	— .65
*Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.60	— .80
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— 6.00
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.75	— 85
F. F. C.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzidine Base	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	.85	— .90
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P.	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzylchloride 95-97	lb.	.40	— .45
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— 6.00
Dianisidine	lb.	—	—10.00
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.30	— .34
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.06	— .10
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.25	— .35
Fusel	lb.	—	— .32
Crystal	lb.	.36	— .38
Diethylaniline	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.50	— .57
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	—	— .33
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.30	— .40
Diphenylamine	lb.	—	— .60
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
"G" Salt	lb.	.85	— .95
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00

*Nominal.

Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monochlorbenzol	lb.	.10	— .12
Monothylaniline	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.45	— .50
Sublimed	lb.	.60	— .65
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.38	— .40
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Sublimed	lb.	.60	— .75
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.35	— .40
Nitrobenzol	lb.	.12	— .14
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.40	— .45
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— —
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.35	— .50
Paranitraniline	lb.	.95	— 1.10
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.00	— 3.18
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
o-Toluidine	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylidine	lb.	.40	— .45

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Orange 11	lb.	.50	— .60
Orange 111	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Violet 10B	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	—14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Granine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.65	— .75
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	12.00	—15.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	—11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Yellow for Wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Sky Blue	lb.	—	— 3.00
Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Brown	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.50
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.20	— 2.50
Benzo Purperine 10B	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Benzo Purperine 4B	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Chryosophenine, Dom.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Chryosophenine, Imp.	lb.	—	— 3.80
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	—	— 7.00
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	—	— 3.50

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	—	— .85
Nigrosine, water sol., blue	lb.	—	— .65
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.35	— .45
Blue, Dom.	lb.	.50	— .60
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Navy Blue	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc	lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Orange	lb.	—	— 1.90
Alizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Alizarin Yellow G	lb.	—	— 1.35
Alizarin Yellow R	lb.	—	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— 2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	—	— 1.15
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	—	— 9.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Imp	lb.	12.00	—12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Malachite Green, Powd	lb.	—	— 4.50
Methylene Blue, tech	lb.	—	— 3.25
Methyl Violet	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. con't	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue B	lb.	6.00	— 8.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom	lb.	7.00	— 8.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .33
Seed	lb.	.07¾	— .08½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.65	— .80
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .30
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chinese	lb.	30	— .33
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.16	— .16½
Aleppey	lb.	.16½	— .17
Pubna	lb.	.10	— .11

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	40.00	—50.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
*Logwood Sticks	ton	35.00	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .05½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders,	lb.	.17	— .22

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	.15¾	— .17¾
Triple	lb.	—	— .15
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .18
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	— .16
Liquid	lb.	.15	— .16
Tablet	lb.	.14	— .15
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.22	— .26
Concentrated	lb.	—	— —
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.22	— .27
Crystals 100 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .30
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.13	— .14
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.12¾	— .15

*Nominal.

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST. NEW YORK

Aniline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11	— .13¼
Crystals, 100 p. c.	lb.	.26	— .28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.26	— .28
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.20	— .24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	.25	— .28
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.11	— .13½
Contract	lb.	.10¼	— .10¾
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg	lb.	.09	— .10
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— .20
Paste	lb.	—	— .10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .14

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Technical	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	lb.	.55	— .60
Prussian blue	lb.	.85	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.80	— .90
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .10

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	74.00	—80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	65.00	—70.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	—65.00
*Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—60.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	105.00	—115.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	—85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—75.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .03¼
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton, bbls.	lb.	—	— .03½
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Gambier, 25 p. c. tan.	lb.	.17	— .18
Common	lb.	.11	— .15
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.17	— .20
Cubes, Java	lb.	—	— .14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08¼	— .08¾
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	— .10
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02½
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	Nominal	
*Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb	—	— —
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan	lb.	—	— .05¼
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06	— .07
*35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	.05¼	— .06
*35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
*Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
*Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01½	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07½	— .08
Valoni., solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	

*Nominal.

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	.90	— .95
Domestic, prime	gal.	.85	— .90
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	—	—80.00
*Norwegian	bbl.	—	—130.00

*Nominal.

Degras, American	lb.	.06	— .06½
English	lb.	.09	— .09½
Neutral	lb.	.14	— .18
Horse	lb.	.11	— .12
Lard, prime winter	gal.	—	— 2.75
Off prime	gal.	1.30	— 1.40
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.20
No. 1	gal.	—	— 1.00
No. 2	gal.	—	— .95
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	— .85
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	— .90
White, bleached, winter	lb.	—	— .95
*Northern, crude	gal.	—	— .70
Southern crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	—	— .75
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	— 1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.55
Dark	gal.	—	— .85
Prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Oleo Oil	lb.	.27	— .29
*Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
*Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.13½	— .14
Saponified	lb.	.13½	— .14
*Sperm bleached winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 2.00
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	— 1.95
Natural winter, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.95	— 2.00
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	—	— .21
Double pressed	lb.	—	— .21½
Triple pressed	lb.	.24	— .25
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	— 1.30
Prime	gal.	—	— 1.28
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.90	— .95
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	— 1.20

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
Cases	lb.	.23	— .24
No. 3	lb.	.20	— .21
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.20	— .22
Cocoanut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	—	— .16½
Tanks	lb.	.15	— .15½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.18	— .18½
Tanks	lb.	—	— .17½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	23.81	—24.01
*Crude, bbls.	lb.	—	— .20
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. b. mills, in tanks	lb.	—	— .17¼
Summer, yel., prime, bbl.	lb.	—	— .22
*White	lb.	—	— —
*Winter yellow	lb.	—	— —
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	— 1.63
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	— 1.66
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.69
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	— 1.71
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	— 2.25
*Foots	lb.	—	— —
Palm, Lagos casks	lb.	—	— .16
*Benin	lb.	—	— —
Niger	lb.	—	— .15
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	— .18½
*Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peanut Oil, edible	lb.	—	— .26
*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	— —
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	— 3.50
Rapeseed, ref'd, bbl.	gal.	—	— 1.50
*Blown	gal.	—	— 1.55
*Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	—	— .65
Second	gal.	—	— .71
*Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	— 2.50
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Tanks, Pac. Coast	lb.	—	— .15
New York, bbls.	lb.	.17½	— .18
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.40	— .42
Commercial	lb.	.35	— .36

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity 25-30 cold test	gal.	.23	— .24
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.23	— .24
Summer	gal.	.23	— .24
*Cylinder, light, filtered	gal.	.42	— .45
Dark, filtered	gal.	.39	— .43
Extra cold test	gal.	.65	— .75
Dark steam, refined	gal.	.28	— .32
Neutral, white, 29 grav.	gal.	—	— .50
Neutral, filtered lemon 33@34 gravity	gal.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	gal.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	gal.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.40	— .47
No. 200	gal.	.40	— .42
No. 100	gal.	.35	— .36
No. 110	gal.	.33	— .34

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	lb.	—	.99
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.71	.72
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.65	.67
Pitch, prime ....200 lb. bbl.		7.50	8.00
Rosin, com to g'd..200-lb...bbl.		12.00	12.50
Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal. bbls.		12.50	13.00

SHELLAC

*D. C.	lb.	—	—
*Diamond "T"	lb.	—	—
*V. S. O.	lb.	1.00	1.05
*Fine Orange	lb.	—	1.00
Second Orange	lb.	.85	.90
*T. N.	lb.	.75	.80
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	.80
*Button	lb.	—	.95
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	.90
Bone, dry	lb.	.90	.95

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas..		—	54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	—
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		—	56.00
Columbia		—	53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	65.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	65.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.17½	.18
Caracas	lb.	.19½	.20
*Hayti	lb.	.16½	.17
Maracaibo	lb.	.32	.32½
Trinidad	lb.	.20½	.21

*Nominal.

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum, ...per 100 lbs.		7.00	8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow ....per 100 lbs.		6.25	6.75
Potato, white or canary..	lb.	.16	.18
Starch, Corn, bags & bbls....		5.27	5.37
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls....		5.20	5.50
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.08	.08½
Imported, duty paid.....	lb.	—	.11

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer.Nat.bu'le	Fed. eral net	War-		
Powdered	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15
XXXX	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20	9.20
Confectioners A	8.90	8.90	8.90	—	8.90
Standard Gran.	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS
(Carlots)

Menhaden, crude, f.o.b.Millsga.		—	.75
Light, strained	gal.	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	.90
White, bleached, winter.	gal.	—	.95
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	1.75
30 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	1.65
40 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	1.55
Dark	gal.	—	.85
Prime	gal.	1.45	1.50
Red, (Crude oleic acid).....	lb.	.13½	.14
Saponified	lb.	.13½	.14
Stearic, single pressed.....	lb.	—	.21
Double pressed	lb.	—	.21½

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.22	.23
No. 3	lb.	.23	.24
Cocoanut, Dom. Ceylon bbls.	lb.	—	.16½
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	.15	.15½
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.18	.18½
*Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	—	.20
Refined, barrels		23.81	24.01
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b.mills.	lb.	—	.17¼
Summer, yellow, prime, bbls	lb.	—	.22
Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	—
Linseed, raw car lots.	gal.	—	1.63
5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	1.66
*Olive, denatured	gal.	—	2.25
*Foots	lb.	—	—
Palm Lagos, casks.	lb.	—	.16
Niger	lb.	—	.15
Palm Kernel, domestic.	lb.	—	.18½
Peanut, edible	lb.	—	.25
*Crude, f.o.b. mills.	gal.	—	—
Sesame, domestic, edible.	gal.	—	2.50
Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.	lb.	.17½	.18

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Markets)

Grease, *white	lb.	.13	.14
Yellow	lb.	—	.12½
House	lb.	.11½	.12
Brown	lb.	—	.08
Lard City	lb.	—	.34½
Compound	lb.	—	.25
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	.37½
Oleo	lb.	—	.33
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	.26
City, prime	lb.	.13½	.14

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	—	.24½
City Fancy	lb.	—	.15½
Prime Packers	lb.	.14¼	.15
Grease, Choice White.	lb.	.13¾	.14
"A" White	lb.	—	.13¾
"B" White	lb.	—	.12¾
Yellow	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Brown	lb.	.09	.09¼
Bone	lb.	.07	.09
House	lb.	.09½	.10
Stearine, prime oleo.	lb.	.30	.30½
Lard, city steam	lb.	—	.33½

*Nominal. †Buyers' Tanks.

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from May 26 to June 2—Exports for the month of April

Imports

ACID—Citric, crystals, 100 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Cresylic,** 13 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; **Tartaric,** 40 csks., Lazard, Godchaux Co., Marseilles

ALMONDS—Bitter, shelled, 100 bgs., Marterne & Hess, Faro; **Sweet, shelled,** 62 bxs., G. Weiss & Son, Faro; 100 cs., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 700 cs., Bank of New York, Malaga; 440 cs., Grace Bros. & Co., Malaga; 500 cs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Malaga; 100 cs., Citizens National Bank of New York, Malaga

ALUM—1 pkg., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Antwerp

ANILINE COLORS—1 cylinder, New York Color & Chemical Co., Bordeaux; 7 csks., 7 cks., 6 cylinders, New York Color & Chemical Co., Bordeaux; 8 cs., American Dyewood Co., 5 pkgs., 7 pkgs., L. B. Fortner, Havre; 2 cs., 6 csks., F. E. Atteaux, Havre; 5 csks., Chemical National Bank, Havre; 2 cs., Heller, Merz & Co., Havre; 3 pkgs., Chas. Bischoff & Co., Havre; 7 cks., W. F. Sykes & Co., Havre; 12 csks., 7 cs., Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Havre; 2 cks., The Heller, Merz & Co., Havre; 4 cylinders, E. M. Thayer, Havre; 6 cylinders, 9 csks., New York & Color Chemical Co., Havre; 1 csk., 7 cylinders, F. Bredt & Co., Havre

ARGOLS—21 butts, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Hull; 22 scks., Royal Baking Powder Co., Liverpool

BALSAM COPAIBA—17 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Central American ports

BEANS—Cocoa, 8 bgs., 12 bgs., 117 bgs., 30 bgs., 42 bgs., 110 bgs., San Domingo; 24 bgs., 70 bgs., 72 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., San Domingo; 173 bgs., 200 bgs., 495 bgs., W. Schall & Co., San Domingo; 100 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Inc., San Domingo; 100 bgs., 100 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Inc., San Domingo; 45 bgs., 75 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., San Domingo; 20 bgs., 154 bgs., 116 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., San Domingo; 150 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., San Domingo; 39 bgs., 11 bgs., 120 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., San Domingo; 150 bgs., 300 bgs., W. Schall & Co., San Domingo; 30 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., San Domingo; 100 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., San Domingo; 64 bgs., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., San Domingo; 200 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Inc., San Domingo; 100 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Inc., San Domingo; 86 bgs., 50 bgs., J. Aron, San Domingo; 198 bgs., 300 bgs., Spanish America Commercial Bank, South Pacific ports, 500 bgs., J. S. Sembrada & Co., South Pacific ports; 150 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., South Pacific ports; 500 bgs., L. Tous & Co., South Pacific ports; 500 bgs., J. Aron & Co., South Pacific ports; 3 bgs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas, Panama; 1,500 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Panama; 1 bg., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Panama; 201 scks., Fruit Dispatch Co., Cristobal; 237 bgs., I. Brandon & Bros., Cristobal; 62 bgs., Lionel Hagenars & Co., Cristobal; 100 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., San Domingo; 240 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Samoa; 450 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Samoa; 100 bgs., 60 bgs., Porcella Vicini Co., Samoa; 175 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs., Republic Trading Co., Puerto Plata; 70 bgs., 150 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., 150 bgs., Puerto Plata; 50 bgs., George Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata; 23 bgs., 20 bgs., William Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 29 bgs., 94 bgs., 135 bgs., William Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 59 bgs., Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Puerto Plata; 7 bgs., Gus. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs., 100 bgs., 100 bgs., 100 bgs., Gus. Amsinck & Co., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs., 100 bgs., William Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 107 bgs., Gustave Amsinck & Co., Inc., Puerto Plata; 60 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Puerto Plata; 16 bgs., 50 bgs., Republic Trading Co., Puerto Plata; 56 bgs., Republic Trading Co., Puerto Plata; **Castor,** 338 bgs., 29 bgs., 120 bgs., 80 bgs., George Amsinck & Co., Central American ports; 100 bgs., 105 bgs., George Amsinck & Co., Central American ports; 105 bgs., 332 bgs., 213 bgs., 161 bgs., 32 bgs., 10 bgs., 20 bgs., 32 bgs., 25 bgs., 62 bgs., George Amsinck & Co., Central American ports; 20 bgs., Mercantile Bank of the Americas; 2,500 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Brazil; **Locust,** 403 bgs., London City Midland Bank, Faro; 406 bgs., Materne & Hess, Faro; **Vanilla,** cuts, 15 cs., whole, 10 cs., Vera Cruz; 31 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Vera Cruz; 15 cs., cuts, 10 cs., whole, Gomez & Sloan, Vera Cruz

CASEINE—6,220 bgs., 4,000 bgs., Kalbfleisch Co., Buenos Aires; 2,528 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons

DRUGS, MISCELLANEOUS—74 cs., Porto Rico Express, (in transit), Bordeaux

DYESTUFFS—Orchil liquor, 25 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull

EXTRACTS—Quebracho, 1,700 bgs., 1,500 bgs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires; 6,280 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires; 6,280 bgs., National City Bank of New York; 4,000 bgs., National City Bank of New York, Buenos Aires; 1,207 bgs., Tomas & Co., Buenos Aires; 140 bgs., Tanners Council of United States of America, Buenos Aires; 556 bgs., E. Naumberg & Co., 3,200 bgs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires

ESSENCES—Miscellaneous, 1 cs., in transit to Vera Cruz, Genoa

FLOWERS—Roses, 1 cs., C. Crassopoulo Bros., Smyrna

GELATIN—25 cs., Hebicht Braun & Co.

GUMS—Chicle, 3 bgs., M. A. DeLeon & Co., Cristobal; 140 bgs., Rubber Association of America, Panama; **Mastic,** 17 cs., 8 bbls., G. Hadzinanolis, Salonika; 10 cs., 30 cs., Matthes Cananio, G. Salonika; 50 cs., American Export Co., Salonika; **Tuno,** 14 bls., I. Brandon & Bros., Panama

HERBS, MEDICINAL—Miscellaneous, 3 cs., Bernard, Judae & Co., Genoa

IODINE—21 kegs, 55 kegs, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, South Pacific ports; 65 kegs, 62 kegs, 179 kegs, 83 kegs, S. E. Nash & Louis Watjen, South Pacific ports

LEAVES—Coumarin, 10 bls., Schiekein Co., Inc., Marseilles; **Henequen,** 112 bls., 134 bls., J. A. Del Sola, Puerto Mexico; 190 bls., H. Marquardt & Co., Puerto Mexico; **Laurel,** 203 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; **Sage,** 105 bls., G. Hadzemamolis, Salonica; 12 bls., 155 bls., E. Lucca Manoasso, Salonica

LICORICE PASTE—7 cs., S. Y. Lavino & Co., Smyrna; 134 cs., Maynard & Child, Smyrna

LIME TARTRATE—165 csks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—Drugs, 15 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Havre; **Medicines,** 20 cs., 3 cs., 6 cs., 40 cs., 2 cs., 7 cs., 14 cs., New York & Porto Rico Steamship Co., Genoa; 1 cs., 16 cs., 2 cs., 3 cs., 3 cs., in transit, Santiago de Cuba, Genoa; 27 bgs., Arthur Stallman & Co., Liverpool; 13 bgs., Chas. H. Huisking, Inc., Liverpool

MERCURY—8 flasks, Brown Bros. & Co., Progresso

OILS—Codliver, 100 bbls., Ozomulsion Co., Bergen, Norway; 100 bbls., Schieffelin & Co., Bergen, Norway; **Linseed,** 60 bbls., American Linseed Oil Co., Liverpool; 11 csks., 47 cks., 6 csks., Formet & Fine, Liverpool; 520 bbls., American Linseed Oil Co., Liverpool; 675 bbls., 285 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Hull; **Olive,** 25 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; 200 bbls., Irving National Bank, Liverpool; 148 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Malaga; 350 bbls., 100 cs., East River National Bank, Malaga; 350 cs., F. N. Giavi, Malaga; 350 cs., American Exchange National Bank, Malaga; 68 bbls., Browson Bros. & Co., Malaga; 300 bbls., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Malaga; 49 bbls., Philadelphia National Bank, Malaga; 300 cs., E. La Montagne Sons, Marseilles; **Rapeseed,** 250 bbls., Hull

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Linaloe, 6 cs., Brown Bros. & Bros., Progresso; 1 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Progresso; 5 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Progresso; **Peppermint,** 25 cs., 5 cs., 5 cs., 10 cs., 50 cs., 5 cs., 10 cs., 50 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Liverpool

OPIUM—5 cs., Barker Bros. Smyrna; 2 cs., E. Y. Lavino & Co., Smyrna; 25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Smyrna; 13 cs., Standard Export Commercial Corporation, Smyrna; 2 cs., 52 cs., National City Bank, Smyrna; 10 cs., Sarantis & Co., Smyrna; 8 cs., C. Crossapouls Bros., Smyrna; 10 cs., Mercantile National Bank, Smyrna; 25 cs., Brown Bros. & Co , Smyrna; 7 cs., 5 cs., 5 cs., Barker Bros. Smyrna; 3 cs., Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Smyrna; 13 cs., Fort Dearborn National Bank, Smyrna; 30 cs., National City Bank of New York, Smyrna; 4 cs., A. Accasto G. Pappazogion; Smyrna; 24 cs., National City Bank, Smyrna; 21 cs., Fort Dearborn National Bank, Smyrna; 4 cs., 7 cs., Barker Bros., Smyrna; 5 cs., 15 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Smyrna; 10 cs., Meeke & Co., Salonica; 5 cs., National City Bank, Salonica; 15 cs., Standard Commercial Trading Corporation, Salonica

PERFUMERY—1 pkg., American Express Co., Cristobal; 4 csks., 4 cs., 8 cs., George Lueders & Co., Bordeaux; 1 pkg. (in transit) A. H. Smith & Co., Bordeaux; 4 cs., John Wanamaker, Havre; 52 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Havre; 44 cs., Roger & Gallet, Havre; 6 cs., B. E. Levy, Havre; 4 cs., Maurice Levy, Havre; 1 cs., F. D. Downing, Havre; 47 cs., Chas. Baez, Havre; 3 cs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Havre; 12 cs., 4 csks., George Lueders & Co., Havre; 168 pkgs., A. H. Smith & Co., Havre; 22 cs., Ungerer & Co., Havre; 2 cs., Abraham Strauss & Co., Havre; 1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Havre.

PHENAZONE—3 cs.. F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Havre

ROOTS—Althea, 5 bgs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Liverpool; **Colchicum,** 2 bgs., F. B. Vandergrift & Co., Liverpool; **Jalap,** 7 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Progresso; **Licorice,** 400 bls., E. Y. Lavino & Co., Smyrna; 2,825 bls., Maynard & Child, Smyrna; 1,850 bls., 975 bls., Maynard & Child, Smyrna

SEED—Canary, 64 bgs., 411 bgs., Van Bekkelen Bros., Buenos Aires; **Caraway,** 310 scks., 40 scks., Lourveta Home & Foreign Trade Co., Marseilles; **Celery,** 300 bls., P. H. Petry & Co., Marseilles; **Linseed,** 66,248 bgs. Baring Bros. & Co., Rosario, 730 bbls., American Linseed Oil Co., Liverpool; 47,020 bgs., Balk, Watson Co., Inc.. Rosario; 78,976 bgs., Smith & Schipper. Rosario

SILVER SULPHIDE—5 cs., W. Schall & Co.. South Pacific ports; 3 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific ports; 3 cs., Mercantile National Bank of the Americas

SULPHUR—50 bbls., 68 bbls.. Brown Bros. & Co., Palermo

SPONGES—30 bls., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Progresso

TARTAR—Crude. 1,376 scks., 193 scks., 525 scks., 2 scks., Tartar Chemical Co., Bordeaux; 81 scks., Agent de la Cia; Bordeaux; 156 scks., Tartar Chemical Works, Marseilles; 761 scks., 239 scks., Chas Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 1,088 scks., Chas. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles

WATERS—Mineral, 25 cs., 1 cs., United Fruit Co., Genoa

WAX—Bees, 48 bgs., 125 bgs., Duncan Fox & Co., South Pacific ports

Exports

ACIDS—Carbolic, 1,338 lbs., Brazil; 210 lbs., Cuba; 2,240 lbs., Spain; 6,680 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 110 lbs., Portugal; 120 lbs., Mexico; **Nitric,** 6,992 lbs., Chile; 50 lbs., Trinidad; 5,825 lbs., Mexico; 586 lbs., Venezuela; 89 lbs., Hayti; 65 lbs., Guatemala; 342 lbs., San Domingo; **Picric,** 3 lbs., San Domingo; 11 lbs., Spain; 2 lbs., Colombia; **Sulphuric,** 89,385 lbs., Mexico; 2,140 lbs., Guatemala; 23,335 lbs., Chile; 44 lbs., Peru; 11 lbs., Spain; 13,693 lbs., Uruguay; **Miscellaneous,** $1,300 Netherlands; 10,500 lbs., Norway; $41,851 England; $275 Jamaica; $20,768 Chile; $10,876 Mexico; $13,695 Argentina; $10,288 Portugal; $5 Azores; $3,066 France; $70 Iceland; $8,145 Iceland; $1,520 British India; $1,155 New Zealand; $4,623 Uruguay; $790 Ecuador; $220 Australia

ALCOHOL—19,950 gallons, France; 50 gallons, French West Indies; 54 gallons, Chile; 31,502 gallons, Greece; 50 gallons, Trinidad; 50 gallons, Mexico; **Ethyl,** 100 gallons, Japan; 551 gallons, Newfoundland; 5,586 gallons, British West Africa; 24 gallons, San Domingo; 1,060 gallons, Iceland; 17,023 gallons, France; 9,168 gallons, French Africa; 10 gallons, British West Indies; 8 gallons, British South Africa; **Wood,** 300 gallons, Australia; 260 gallons, Argentina; 5,000 gallons, Uruguay; 1,350 gallons, French Africa; 133 gallons, Colombia; 150,154 gallons, Sweden; 100 gallons, French West Indies; 500 gallons, Iceland; 100 gallons, Japan

BEANS—Cocoa, Powder, $26,778 China; $25,906 Japan; $28,394 Egypt; $17,920 Russia in Asia; $10,757 Cuba; $55,100 England; $10,010 Netherlands; $63,292 France; $2,413 British South Africa; $1,653 Peru; $6,120 Spain; $92,397 Belgium; $5,707 San Domingo; $74,751 Gibraltar; $1,459 British Guiana; $11,000 Dutch East Indies; $11 Portuguese Africa; $16 Liberia; $5,735 Norway; $1,988 Mexico; $3,570 Australia; $497 Dutch West Indies; $643 Panama; $14,120 Greece; $1,448 Denmark; $793 Uruguay; $2,550 British West Africa; $6,084 Straits Settlements; $4,216 Iceland;; $333 Hayti; $88 Belgium Kongo; $5,525 British India; $3,787 Argentina; $282 Jamaica; $685 Chile; $579 Trinidad; $2,352 Switzerland; $2,950 Russia in Europe; $2,610 Hongkong; $376 Barbados; $703 Bermuda; $6,272 Japan in China; $4 Venezuela; **vanilla,** 641 lbs., Cuba

BENZOL—80,372 lbs., Argentina; 23,250 lbs., Sweden; 5,500 lbs., Switzerland; 155 lbs., Portugal

CALCIUM CARBIDE—140,051 lbs., Argentina; 12,777 lbs., Venezuela; 632,350 lbs., Cuba; 1,238 lbs., Panama; 3,000 lbs., Portuguese Africa: 11,940 lbs., Colombia; 4,207 lbs., San Domingo; 10,854 lbs., Costa Rica; Japan; 3,212 lbs., Peru; 10,614 lbs., Cuba; 47 lbs., Panama; 1,120 lbs., Norway; 1,559 lbs., Venezuela; 3,954 lbs., Brazil; 109 lbs., Hayti; 529 San Domingo

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—Miscellaneous, $26,750 Chile; $216,784 Spain; $175,742 Brazil; $87,947 Canary Islands; $28,813 Australia; $140,729 Chile; $143,060 Cuba; $73,411 Panama; $143,059 Mexico; $59,349 Uruguay; $15,230 Japan; $18,751 British India; $324,991 England; $40,850 Netherlands

CINCHONA BARK—200 lbs., British India

COAL TAR—35 bbls., Cuba; 16 gbls., Mexico; 85 bbls., British West Africa; 32 bbls., Peru; 13 bbls., Hayti; 5 bbls., Costa Rica

COPPER SULPHATE—25,545 lbs., Argentina; 8,800 lbs., Uruguay; 2,750 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 10,000 lbs., Chile, 100 lbs., China; 37,020 lbs., Mexico; 100 lbs., China; 40,522 lbs., Brazil; 4,500 lbs., French West Indies; 13,280 lbs., Sweden; 2,250 lbs., Cuba; 16,257 lbs., Venezuela; 330 lbs., Colombia; 1,075 lbs., Barbados; 1,000 lbs., Panama; 23,640 lbs., Denmark; 11,875 lbs., Greece; 22,989 lbs., Brazil; 2,260 lbs., Jamaica; 10 lbs., San Domingo; 2,250 lbs., Trinidad

DYES—Aniline, $12,302 Mexico; $28,146 Brazil; $25 Hayti; $4,414 France; $1,425 British West Africa; $2,724 Uruguay; 8,129 lbs., Hongkong; 22,046 lbs., Japan; $62 British West Africa; $2,120 Denmark; $3,056 Cuba; $18,266 Argentina; $1,430 Greece; $144 New Zealand; $13,004 Australia; $4,295 Norway; 8 lbs., Dutch West Indies; $3,750 Bolivia; $6,950 Chile; $19,917 Dutch East Indies; $3,993 Colombia; $445 Salvador; $29,283 Brazil; $28,995 British India; $61,476 England; $26,281 France; $78,246 Spain; $5,701 Peru; $10,896 Australia; $23,626 Mexico

DYESTUFFS—Miscellaneous, $10,022 France; $5,000 Sweden; $6,170 Japan; $12,305 Brazil; $4,000 Scotland; $1,650 Italy; $7,477 Japan China; $3 Siam; $57 Netherlands; $4,360 Hongkong; $1,195 Spain; $2,535 Ecuador; $685 Uruguay; $1,582 Russia in Asia; $674 Colombia; $689 Uruguay; $2,340 British India

EXTRACTS—Flavoring, $9,884 England; $441 Netherlands; $2,645 France; $8,372 Cuba; $1,069 Peru; $1,366 New Zealand; $1,318 Ecuador; $1,232 San Domingo; $1,593 Mexico; $765 Canada; **Logwood,** $13 Barbados; $3,357 Brazil; $35,020 France; $250 British West Africa; $754 Spain; $538 Australia; $1,360 Mexico; $200 Peru; $5,604 Denmark; $134 Argentina; $238,478 France; $4,128 England; $1,323 Chile; $2,240 New Zealand; **Tanning,** $7,213 Uruguay; $19,790 Netherlands; $50 Salvador; $564 Australia; $863 Argentina; $4,700 British India; $2,883 Chile; $2,380 Mexico; $7,395 British South Africa; $21,210 France; $30,744 England; $5,241 Cuba; $4,147 Chile; $7,805 Dutch East Indies; $9,100 Argentina; $1,125 Colombia; $4420 Uruguay

FORMALDEHYDE—$3,580 Argentina; $2,381 British South Africa; $946 Chile; $25 Uruguay; $19,367 Italy; $6,204 Cuba; $22,872 England; $5,300 Denmark; $304 New Zealand; $27 San Domingo; $1,957 Australia; $21 Colombia; $967 Mexico; $76 China; $265 Jamaica; $770 Norway; $5 French West Indies; $10,096 France $870 France; $295 Mexico; $1,260 Brazil; $2,174 Cuba; $1,639 Norway; $2,397 Dutch East Indies; $384 British West Africa; $1,605 New Zealand

GLUCOSE—6,300,247 lbs., France; 108,000 lbs., Greece; 3,321,015 lbs., England; 657,200 lbs., British South Africa; 643,000 lbs., Scotland; 238,720 lbs., China; 345,000 lbs., Argentina; 68,052 lbs., Mexico; 80,640 lbs., Denmark; 44,800 lbs., Italy; 693,920 lbs., Switzerland; 48,300 lbs., Chile; 405,440 lbs., Norway; 41,400 lbs., Philippine Islands; 400 lbs., French Africa; 41,000 lbs., Newfoundland; 14 lbs., Bolivia; 24,804 lbs., Sweden; 303,428 lbs., Cuba; 2,909 lbs., Brazil; 138,600 lbs., Hongkong; 6,151,254 lbs., France; 8,941,148 lbs., England; 358,250 lbs., Cuba; 493,000 lbs., Uruguay; 22,400 lbs., Sweden; 771,225 lbs., Belgium; 690,000 lbs., Scotland; 117,283 lbs., Brazil; 313,950 lbs., New Zealand; 100,237 lbs., Mexico; 447,250 lbs., Norway

GLYCERIN—100 lbs., Salvador; 39,680 lbs., Japan; 374 lbs., San Domingo; 1,660 lbs., Peru; 50 lbs., Siam; 8,621 lbs., Mexico; 65,530 lbs., Norway; 20 lbs., British Indies; 8,600 lbs., China; 2,285 lbs., Colombia; 2,700 lbs., Dutch East Indies; 50 lbs., Hayti; 6,850 lbs., Cuba; 250 lbs., French Guiana; 20 lbs., Panama; 135 lbs., Barbados; 500 lbs., Hongkong; 3,371 lbs., Venezeula; 200 lbs., Iceland; 700 lbs., Guatemala; 15,418 lbs., Brazil; 2,200 lbs., Spain; 920 lbs., Guatemala; 2,331 lbs., Mexico; 21,200 lbs., 814 lbs., Hayti; 12,080 lbs., Mexico; 65,810 lbs., Brazil; 5,019 lbs., Guatemala; 57,200 lbs., New Zealand; 11,000 lbs., Salvador; 88,600 lbs., Cuba; 4,100 lbs., Bermuda; 9,200 Hayti; 529 lbs., San Domingo

Pacific Coast Notes

The Master Refining Company of San Francisco, Cal., and Pittsburg, Pa., has purchased a large tract of land at South San Francisco and will erect an oil refinery.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, San Francisco, Cal., is hearing arguments in the patent infringement suit of the Petroleum Rectifying Oil Company against the Reward Oil Company. The petroleum company asserts absolute ownership to a patented process for dehydrating petroleum and it charges the Reward Company with making use of this and profiting to the extent of $100,000 annually for the last seven years.

The Shell Oil Company has started a service that will take the tankers of its fleet around the world. The vessels will start from Tampico, Mex., with oil cargoes for San Francisco, Cal., and will load kerosene and other refined products for China and Japan. At Borneo they will take on distilled products for Great Britain, steaming from there to Tampico, to load for a new voyage.

Work has been resumed at the plant of the Natural Soda Company, Keeler, Cal., following a shut-down of several months resulting from the signing of the armistice.

UNITED DRUG CO'S ST. LOUIS PLANT

The United Drug Co. of Boston, Mass. is to make St. Louis its western headquarters, and will erect a $2,000,000 plant there on a 17-acre tract. The company will employ 2,000 workers. The site for the factory is said to have cost $100,000.

HERMANS, MARSMAN & CO.

BATAVIA

AMSTERDAM, SOERABAYA, TJILATJAP

Exporters of

Essential Oils
Gum Damar
Pepper
Spices
Gambier
Tin

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